FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PERU-COLOMBIAN-BOLIVIA ANTI-COCAINE FRONT

PY222159 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2246 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 21 Oct (EFE) -- Peru, Colombia and Bolivia will set up a front against cocaine trafficking since the United Nations has been delaying the establishment of a regional antidrug bureau in Lima as had been agreed.

According to sources in the office of the Peruvian attorney general, this UN antidrug bureau is under the jurisdiction of the UN Nartotics Fund, and it should have been set up 1 year ago. The spokesman for the attorney general's office said that in view of the sluggishness of the United Nations, it was decided at a recent meeting in Bogota to set up an antidrug front made up of the Bolivian antidrug commission, the office of the Colombian attorney general, and the office of the Peruvian attorney general.

All this hullabaloo over the drug business arose from the recent escape of four drug traffickers, former Colombian pilots, from a prison in the Peruvian jungle area, which led to the uncovering of the corruption existing in Peru's prisons and among certain court members.

The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies stated last night that the escape had undermined Peru's image abroad, and added that the Colombian drug traffickers are constantly violating local sovereignty by flying into Peru's Amazon jungle to pick up cocaine.

Upon his arrival last night in Tarapoto city, from where the Colombian drug traffickers broke out (allegedly after paying $1 million), Peruvian Attorney General Miguel Cavero blamed local Judge Washington Castillo and seven prison guards for the escape.

IA-ECOSOC DEPLORES PANAMA CANAL TOLL INCREASE

PY212125 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 20 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] Delegates of Latin American countries attending the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) meeting yesterday deplored the implementation of a 9.8 percent increase in the Panama Canal toll.

The first commission of the 18th IA-ECOSOC meeting, which will close in this capital tomorrow, approved a draft resolution disagreeing with the toll hike and urging the U.S. Government to review the increase in tolls and the additional increase resulting from the system of transit reserves [reserves de transito], without which the system of preferential treatment for the transit of perishable commodities through the canal could still be improved. The U.S. delegation stated its opposition for the record and the resolution was approved.

The canal hike was implemented in March and the transit reserves system was put into effect the following month.

"We do not seek preferential treatment, but confirmation that the rates we are paying are truly in keeping with the cost of the service," said Chilean Ambassador to the OAS Pedro Daza during the draft resolution debate.

The Latin American countries made it clear that recent U.S. measures on the canal "severely affect the foreign trade" of the users in the region and reiterated that "the Panama Canal cannot be operated as a profitable enterprise and that it is necessary to establish and specify the costs which the Latin American consumers will have to pay."

During the first commission talks, the Latin American countries also voiced the hope that the United States will take into account the hopes they voiced in June during a meeting in Panama for the increased flexibility and improvement of the General System of Preferential Custom Tariffs which the United States grants to developing countries of the hemisphere.

The Latin American delegations also pointed out that even though the U.S. system is the most liberal of all industrialized nations, "we are far from satisfied." The U.S. delegation promised that the Latin American remarks will be taken into serious consideration during the sessions which the U.S. Congress will hold in the coming months on this subject.

The first commission also examined Argentina's proposal for holding a meeting within the OAS framework of ministers in charge of the social area to examine the social impact of the economic crisis plaguing the entire region. The commission approved a draft resolution instructing the IA-ECOSOC permanent executive commission to study the proposal, a possible agenda for the meeting, and to submit its recommendations to the 19th IA-ECOSOC meeting in 1984.

Criticizes U.S. Copper Restrictions

PY212155 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Oct 83 p 8

[Excerpt] The delegates to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC), have given their support to Chile's claims against various U.S. draft bill aimed at restricting access to the U.S. copper market by means of credit control and the establishment of special customs duties for copper exports to the United States.

In fact, the 18th IA-ECOSOC annual meeting agreed to urge the U.S. Government to vote down the proposed bills and to apprise the Latin American governments in time about the implementation of measures which could affect their copper exports and copper-manufactured items.

It is worth pointing out that Chilean Economy Minister Andres Passicot called for "proper understanding and cooperation from the industrialized world based on the honest acknowledgement of its share of the blame for the economic problems we are experiencing." The Chilean minister said: "within the framework of the industrialized world, we would like to draw special attention to the international private banking sector, which holds a large portion of the obligations which our nations have contracted."

Elects Chilean President

PY221238 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Oct 83 p 10

[Excerpt] Ambassador Pedro Daza Valenzuela, permanent Chilean representative to the OAS, yesterday was elected president of the IA-ECOSOC Permanent Executive Commission for the 1983/1984 period. He replaces Raul Falconi, the Ecuadoran ambassador to the OAS.

Issues 'Declaration of Asuncion'

PY222038 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] The delegates of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela have signed the "Declaration of Asuncion" which sums up the efforts made to reactivate continental dialogue. Herewith is the text of the declaration:

The governments of the OAS member countries have met in the historical city of Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, from 17 through 20 October 1983 within the framework of the 18th annual meeting of ministers of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council [IA-ECOSOC] and have carried out positive efforts to reactivate continental dialogue. For the record, we wish to express our satisfaction with the fact that the 18th IA-ECOSOC meeting has laid the foundation for an understanding which is bound to lead to concrete results, that is, specific recommendations for the solution to the most pressing economic problems currently being experienced by the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Among the achievements, it is worth pointing out the firming up of the accords resulting from the Extraordinary Conference on Foreign Financing, the establishment of a Special Commission for Financing and Trade, and the possibility of holding high-level extraordinary conferences in the near future, conferences which are expected to produce achievements similar to those obtained in Asuncion with regard to cooperation, development, and continental coexistence.

The achievements of the IA-ECOSOC meeting have reaffirmed this forum as the appropriate body for continental dialogue and negotiation, since it allows the solidarity efforts being made by the countries of the hemisphere to be positively channeled.

It is the hope of these nations that the understanding reached in Asuncion through the reassertion of the IA-ECOSOC forum will remain in force, will light the path for cooperation among our nations, will lead to better standards of living for the people of this continent, and will infuse new strength into the inter-American system.

Furthermore, it must be pointed out that the meeting was attended by observers from Spain, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Holy See, and representative organizations such as the Pan American Health Organization, the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation, the Inter-American Women's Commission, the Latin American Economic Commission of the United Nations, and others.

Decides Resolutions

PY220232 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] At the end of the IA-ECOSOC [Inter-American Economic and Social Council] meeting, the Latin American countries have agreed to call a meeting of commerce ministers to combat protectionist measures and to increase trade with the United States. It was also agreed that the next IA-ECOSOC meeting will be held in Santiago, Chile. Yesterday, on the last day of netotiations at the Guarani Hotel, the delegates from the different countries decided the following:

I. On Financing and Trade

1. They approved a resolution that establishes the bases for an understanding to seek permanent solutions to the problems of the foreign debt, trade, and the financing of the development of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

2. A special commission for financing and trade is hereby established. This commission for financing and trade is hereby established. This commission must fulfill its goals before 30 March 1984. These goals are the following:

a. Regarding the foreign debt, to evaluate and recommend alternatives so as to adapt the servicing of the foreign debt to the payment capability and economic needs of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

b. Regarding financing and trade, to evaluate and recommend alternatives aimed at increasing resources for regional financing and trade and at lifting protectionist measures so as to enable the expansion of trade and economic reactivation.

c. Regarding financing, to evaluate and recommend alternatives with the objective of obtaining foreign financing in keeping with the needs of the region's international trade and to increase the resources of multilateral organizations in favor of those developing countries that are member countries of the organization.

3. Regarding the preferences granted by the United States, within the mechanisms of the SGP [General Preference System], the delegates approved a number of recommendations for the renewal of this system within a framework that truly facilitates the access of Latin American exports to the U.S. market.

II. Cooperation Between OAS Developing Countries

1. They approved a resolution that supports the establishment of a preferential economic system between developing countries that are members of the OAS; the efforts aimed at expanding those resources to finance regional trade and the strengthening of the payment system, reciprocal credits, and the settlement of account balances.

2. They approved a resolution that calls the OAS technical organizations to support the plan of action and recommendations that the next Latin American Economic Conference be held in Quito, Ecuador from 9 to 14 January 1984.

III. Role of Private Sector in Development

1. They approved a resolution which recommends the IA-ECOSOC Permanent Secretariat study the establishment of an inter-American business affairs consultive commission to contribute to those programs aimed at promoting regional development; and to study the convenience of calling an inter-American conference to determine how the business sector can further contribute to the socioeconomic development of the region.

IV. Social Area

1. They approved a resolution which calls for a study on the convenience of holding a conference of ministers to discuss social cooperation and development.

2. They approved the adoption of measures calling for the increasing participation of women in the development of socioeconomic programs.

V. Landlocked Countries

1. It is recommended that the IA-ECOSOC study the advantages that must be granted to those developing countries that have no sea coasts and the ways that these programs may be implemented.

VI. Inter-American Cooperation Extraordinary General Assembly for Development

1. They approved measures with the purpose of adopting an action plan that must be completed by 31 March 1984 with the objective of enabling the prompt holding of this conference.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE SCHEDULED IN QUITO

PA140430 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] According to Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez, no summit meeting of Latin American and Caribbean presidents has been scheduled.

He did add, however, that delegates representing those heads of state will meet to analyze the continent's economic crisis and to search for solutions to it.

[Begin Valencia recording] The president, in accord with the Santo Domingo agreements, and following serious consultation, has issued a number of notes convoking a hemispheric economic conference from 9 to 14 January 1984.

This conference will be preceded by a meeting between the preparatory committee and the representative from Colombia, which will preside over the ninth regular meeting of the Latin American Economic System's [SELA] council. This preparatory meeting will take place on 7 and 8 January.

The conference itself will be divided into two phases. The first, involving technical experts, will last from 9 to 11 January. The second, at the ministerial level, will take place from 11 to 14 January. This phase will involve the personal representatives of Latin American and Caribbean presidents and heads of state.

It is worthwhile to recall that Decision 179 of the SELA Council, adopted in Caracas on 20 September, fully supports President Hurtado's initiative. It endorsed the proposal to hold the Latin American Economic Conference in Quito. It also urges Latin American and Caribbean states to actively participate in this conference both at the ministerial level and at the expert level. [end recording]

MARITIME COOPERATION MEETING OPENS IN CHILE

PY201423 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1220 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 19 Oct (EFE) -- The first meeting on regional maritime cooperation between Latin American countries has opened in Santiago. Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and of various international organizations are participating. The meeting was organized by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) along with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the UN Development Program. (UNDP).

The inaugural speeches were delivered by Robert T. Brown, CEPAL deputy executive secretary for cooperation and auxiliary services; Eduardo Fernandez Espinar, UNDP representative; and Fernando Plaza, chief of the IMO Latin American Department.

The meeting's agenda includes an analysis of mutual cooperation and the exchange of information between the Latin American organizations charged with implementing shipping policies and international technical agreements on maritime security.

Chilean representative Rear Admiral Victor Larenas Quijada was appointed president of the meeting and Brazilian representative Rear Admiral Luis Fernando da Silva Souza was elected vice president.

SPECIAL INFORMATION SERVICES AGENCY ESTABLISHED

PA141825 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 10 Oct 83 p 12

[Article by Federico Fasano Mertens]

[Excerpts] An achievable dream that emerges from deep within our America will be formally established in Mexico City today after 7 long years of effort and disappointments: the Latin American Agency for Special Information Services, ALASE.

Following in the steps of the Official Information Systems Activity, ASIN, ALASEI initiates a process of development in the communications capacity of our developing countries, attempting to achieve communications self-sufficiency.

The geographic area of action will include 27 continental countries. It will operate in Spanish and English through special articles, press and radio bulletins, special services for television, and the flow of specialized information that will begin to be published in the second year of operations with a volume of 15,900 words a day, which in the fifth year of publication will reach 55,400 words a day. A high technical level telecommunications system based on satellites and microwave will be used rather than telex, teletype, or similar systems.

Financing sources will be international, regional, and national cooperation, the sale of journalistic articles, and the sale of special press and communications services. "seven million of the $10 million needed to finance the agency in the next 5 years will be obtained from extraregional sources. The cost should be recovered by the end of the fifth year of operations. This reasonable period of time has been set aside to "soften" the market and to confront theory with practice.

The agency will have the legal status of a multinational cooperation enterprise that will include all elements involved in the communications process. It will comprise the 12 signatory states (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela), the Federation of Latin American Journalists (FELAP), the IAPA, the Latin American Association of Communications Researchers (ALAIC), and the Latin American Federation of Social Communications Schools [Federacion Latinoamericana de Facultades de Comunicacion Social -- FELAFACS]. All of these countries and organizations will be full members of the ALASEI Council in an experience unprecedented among governments and social communications sector.

Although the governments reserve for themselves some areas of decision, the council, through a two-thirds vote of its members, will set the policies of the enterprise. The headquarters will be in Mexico thanks to the persistence of Hector Ezeta, who promoted the initiative, and the political decision of the Government Secretary Manuel Bartleet and Under Secretary Javier Wimer, who with the agreement of the Mexican president made this possible, thus reversing the trend towards abandon and indifference in the international communications sector that characterized most of 1982.

HAVANA REPORTS DECISIONS OF 15TH ARMY CONFERENCE

PA140137 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The 15th meeting of the chiefs of American armies, held in Caracas behind closed doors, has rejected Panama as the permanent seat of those military gatherings.

The daily LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA published an item from Caracas on this issue attributing a report to the daily EL UNIVERSAL which stated that the U.S. delegation proposed Panama as the seat of the permanent secretariat, a proposal which was rejected.

LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA adds that Chile was chosen in lieu of Panama, and states that as a compensatory measure, the School of the Americas will continue to operate on the isthmus after October 1984 under the name of Pan-American Institute for Military Arts and Sciences.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON GRENADA

PY261512 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1435 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (DYN) -- Gustavos Figueroa, chief adviser of the Foreign Ministry Cabinet, asserted that the invasion of Grenada "represents a clear U.S. intervention carried out under the cover of six other countries" and maintianed that "Argentina has been, is, and will continue to be loyal to the principle of nonintervention; therefore, it should condemn this action" although this "does not mean that one approves of the previous regime."

Figueroa pointed out that the defense of the nonintervention principle is fundamental and that "no matter where it may stem from, no matter what power carries it out, Argentina cannot tolerate or endorse the fact that a greater power should interfere in the domestic affairs of another country."

Figueroa was rather skeptical regarding the possibility of the EEC invoking sanctions on the United States as it did in another occasion on Argentina. These statements were made during Radio America's program "The Day Up to Date."

Moreover, he pointed out that "all those countries that requested the intervention of the United States, Antigua and Dominica, severely criticized Argentina for resorting to force to recover what belonged to us" during the conflict over the Malvinas with Great Britain.

He stated that "I would be interested to hear the speeches they will make before the OAS to justify the fact that they resorted to force with a brother nation."

Figueroa recalled that Antigua and Dominica last year at the United Nations voted against Argentina and in favor of Great Britain during the debates regarding the war over the Malvinas, and that St Lucia and St Vincent abstained. He added that "despite their independence they continue to be colonies."

Regarding the means to counteract attitudes such as that adopted by the United States, Figueroa pointed out that "it is very important that countries like ours do not give in and firmly support our principles."

"In this way," he added, "one contributes to the achievement of a consensus, since it is obvious that we do not have the power to impose ourselves. But what we can do is to express ourselves so that we may be respected and so that the same thing may not happen to us someday, or so that they may be aware that we are not going to tolerate these things."

MINISTRY TO 'FORMALLY' PROTEST U.S. INTERVENTION

PY261632 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1612 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari today announced that Argentina will formally protest at the OAS and the United Nations because it feels that the United States has violated the principle of nonintervention by invading the Caribbean island of Grenada.

The foreign minister said that "Argentina will make this protest without speculating on its impact on the support it needs over the Malvinas issue." The minister voiced these remarks at noon today, after the meeting of the national cabinet.

POLITICAL PARTIES DEPLORE GRENADA INVASION

PY261303 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (NA) -- Various political party representatives, including Radical Civic Union [UCR] and Intransigent Party [PI] presidential hopefuls Raul Alfonsin and Oscar Alende, today repudiated the military invasion of Grenada staged by troops of the United States and of member countries of the British Commonwealth.

Alfonsin said: "We firmly reject any interference by the superpower in all Latin American countries and deplore, at the same time, the political violence unleashed in Grenada and the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop."

He added: "The situation arising from the invasion is especially serious becuase it is taking place in a critical area where there is a confrontation of imperialist interests."

Oscar Alende said on behalf of his party that "the invasion is aimed at thwarting the process of liberation of the people of Grenada in order to submit them once again to imperialist and neocolonialist domination."

The PI leader scored "the invasion as part of the Big Stick policy implemented by Reagan which in this continent is epitomized by direct intervention against fraternal Caribbean and Central American countries, especially Nicaragua and El Salvador." The PI leader said that "this invasion seeks to break up the liberation process" of that small Caribbean island.

The United Socialist Party and the Popular Socialist Party issued separated communiques condemning the U.S. intervention in Grenada.

The Movement for Socialism declared that "the very same usurpers who are stifling Latin America with the burden of the foreign debt are now invading Grenada and massacring its people."

The Argentine Communist Party termed the armed occupation "a criminal attempt to take away the gains of the people of Grenada."

The Socialist Confederation presided over by Alicia Moreau de Justo said that "the invasion is contrary to the self-determination of Latin American people."

AMBASSADOR ON PENDING OAS MEETING ON GRENADA

PY261521 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1434 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (DYN) -- Ambassador Raul Quijano, the Argentine representative to the OAS, has stated that tomorrow he will leave for Washington where he will attend the OAS consultative meeting which will discuss the U.S. invasion of Grenada. However, Quijano said that the OAS will probably not adopt any position in this regard until the UN arrives at a decision on the issue.

He added that the issue may be discussed within the framework of the Rio de Janeiro Treaty only if the situation "deteriorates and poses a threat to the stability of the region." Ambassador Quijano made this statement today during the [name indistinct] program on Radio America.

Quijano noted that "Grenada and the other Caribbean countries are not members of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) "and therefore, this treaty cannot be applied to this case." However, he said that "I believe that several countries will express their views on the matter."

Quijano noted that if TIAR member countries wish to do so, they could call a consultative meeting. But he said that in view of the present situation this idea is far-fetched.

Quijano noted that the "issue will be handled through the OAS Council which will hold an information meeting. Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, representing the Caribbean countries that took part in this action, will be in charge of informing the other member countries."

He added that later "a large number of countries, if not all of them, will express their position about the invasion and how this affects the principle of the OAS Charter."

Quijano said: "There will not be a debate as such but rather there will be a series of statements through which countries will establish their position on the issue."

Moreover, he rejected the idea that this discussion may lead the OAS to condemn the invasion "because the issue is being discussed at the United Nations and the Security Council. Therefore, the OAS will abstain from issuing a statement on the issue until the United Nations Security Council does so."

OFFICER DISCUSSES ELECTION DAY SECURITY MEASURES

PY251101 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Brigadier General Juan Carlos Trimarco, the electoral commander and head of the I Corps, has reported on the military operations that are planned to safeguard the citizenry's right to cast their votes.

Gen Trimarco held a press conference at 1000 today at the National Congress, seat of the electoral interforce command, where he was assisted by his staff members and by several heads of the country's electoral districts.

Gen Trimarco made the following remarks to one of our newsmen on that occasion: [Begin recording] [Question] General, could you briefly review the preparations made by the General Electoral Command so that everything runs smoothly?

[Answer] Well, the general command has prepared for normal balloting, which we all expect and hope will take place on 30 October. We hope that the elections will be an example of civil order and that each and every Argentine citizen will perform his duty in the most corteous and peaceful manner possible. You have heard the news media efforts to meet this demand, the need to safeguard the balloting. That is, to have security prevail throughout the entire election. Still, there is another troop deployment that we have not mentioned here; these troops will prevent disturbances during the elections, and their deployment was not reported for security reasons.

[Question] How will you receive the information on events developing throughout the country?

[Answer] A general system, run by the government, has been set up. The Interior Ministry will be in charge of operating it.

You will be allowed to visit the Interior Ministry this afternoon. It is very complex, computerized system; in addition, there is another system that will operate at the electoral command located at 71 Riobamba Street.

[Question] When will the military operation begin?

[Answer] As you already know, the operation in these three districts will begin at different times, in view of the particular features of the electoral districts in each province, the time requested for deploying the troops, and the time requested for the return of the troops to their barracks. In some provinces, the operation will start on 27 October, while in others it will start on (?29) October. This way, when elections begin on 30 October, troops will be occupying the positions assigned to them.

[Question] Gen Trimarco, have the troops who will fulfill this mission undergone training on the specific nature of their mission?

[Answer] Yes, these troops have undergone trianing for a considerable period of time. The high-ranking officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers who will fulfill this mission have undergone special training, under the supervision of the commanders in chief, so that they may efficiently discharge their duties.

[Question] Will the Armed Forces keep watch over the preliminary and final vote counts?

[Answer] Yes, sir, that is what the executive branch has ordered. The places where ballot boxes will be kept in each electoral district will be guarded. In the case of the federal capital, it will be here at the Congress building, where some 100 soldiers will be deployed.

[Question] General Trimarco, at the beginning of this conference you referred to the major role to be played by the media during these elections, which will undoubtedly arouse international attention. Could you reiterate your opinion?

[Answer] I have called journalists and I have authorized all electoral districts to grant free access to the media so that journalists may see whatever they want to see. This way they will be able to give an accurate account of events, because they will be given the chance to personally make all the necessary inquiries. The media will thus be a kind of supervisor of the elections.

[Question] When you refer to the media, are you talking about both the local and foreign journalists who are visiting our country?

[Answer] I am specially referring to local journlaists. Foreign journalists will also enjoy the same treatment.

[Question] Thank you, General.

More on Polling Security, Procedures

PY261152 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERLAD in English 25 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] About 130,000 members of the Armed and security Forces will see to "security, order, and quiet" during next Sunday's national elections, at a cost of more than $a 33 million, Electoral Commander Juan Carlos Trimarco announced yesterday. Major General Trimarco, who is also the commander of the 1st Army Corps, said at a news conference that he had given out "orders to all electoral districts to facilitate the press' work on elections day.

It is our wish that the citizenry should, through journalists, not only have truthful information on the facts, but also know that there is a sort of control over what is being done."

Meanwhile, the government announced that no classes will be held on the Monday following election day in schools under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Buenos Aires. It is expected that the national Education Ministry, as well as provincial ones, will take similar measures. The municipality pointed out that the schools -- where the voting will take place -- will be in a state of disarray after the elections, adding that most teachers will perform duties at the voting stations.

Colonel Juan Nessino, operations chief of the electoral command, explained for his part that "the country has been divided into 24 electoral districts" of which 16 will be protected by the Army, four by the Air Force, and four by the Navy. He added that the Armed Forces, border guard, and the federal and provincial police forces will participate in the security operations.

ALFONSIN ADDRESSES 65,000 AT LA PLATA RALLY

PY261145 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] La Plata -- Before a crowd of over 65,000 supporters, Radical Party presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin last night said that, if elected, he will "reform the Armed Forces so that they fall in line with the Constitution," adding that this is "fundamental in order to ensure that they don't again become the strength behind authoritarian minorities which, lacking votes, have sought boots (the military) to take away the nation's liberties."

Speaking at the Estudiantes football stadium here, Alfonsin said that Argentines must "march together without hatred, civilians and military men," so that "we may finally end the fighting for liberties and rights that have existed in other countries for centuries."

Earlier in the day Alfonsin, accompanied by his family, spoke on the local television programme "Cordialmente" urging Argentines "to get rid of the enemy we have within us, the feeling of frustration and pessimism, in order to get away" from the country's current problems.

Meanwhile yesterday Alvaro Alsogaray, head of the Democratic Centre Union (UCD), said that if no party attains an absolute majority in the electoral college the UCD delegates will "plug our noses as though we were swallowing castor oil and vote for (Raul) Alfonsin."

Likewise, the head of the Neuquen-based Pampa Federalist Movement (MOFEPA), Ricardo Tellerіarte, yesterday pledged to support Alfonsin in the electoral college, noting that the Radicals were a minority party in 1973 when they received only 11 percent of the provincial vote and thus needed MOFEPA's support.

'IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL' OF U.S. TROOPS DEMANDED

PY261347 Paris AFP in Spanish 1326 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 26 Oct (AFP) -- It was disclosed here today that acting Bolivian Foreign Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada and that the U.S. invasion of the Caribbean island cease. The official communique maintains that in view of the serious events in Grenada, the Republic of Bolivia reaffirms its unwavering support for the principles of nonintervention and the right to self-determination, which are the foundations of its foreign policy.

The communique was not signed by Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado, since he is paying an official visit to Peru. Alvarez Plata, for his part, is the interior minister in the regime headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

AIR FORCE TAKES OVER AIRPORTS; STRIKE LIFTED

PY251333 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The government has reacted energetically against the strike being carried out by the AASANA [Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration] employees and public servants. Last night the government ordered the military intervention of all the country's airports so that the Air Force may take over control of air traffic and return this sector to normal.

The government has also ordered that public servants return to work today under the threat of temporary suspension and then dismissal. This is a legitimate right of the authority seeking to safeguard the order and security of the country's airfields. Moreover, it is a way of satisfying the people's desire for the government to exercise the principle of authority and safeguard the rights of all Bolivians, who should be able to travel from one point to the other without having to be subject to frustrating waits at airports. Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena made this statement when disclosing the government's decision. The international El Alto Airport was intervened last night at approximately 2230, once the Cabinet meeting ended. It was also announced that air traffic will resume.

Security at Airport Tightened

PY251354 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] According to a communique issued by the Bolivian Air Force [FAB], members of this force will open fire against any suspicious persons seen near the (Estalafecha) military base and patrols there will be increased. This communique was issued in the wake of an attack against two FAB guards.

Strike Ends; Airports Normal

PY261312 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Last night the AASANA [Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration] employees lifted their indefinite strike after signing an agreement with Finance Minister Fernando Baptista and Labor Minister Ramiro Barrenechea. Noteworthy portions of the agreement point out that the AASANA employees agree to return to their jobs once the Air Force's occupation of the country's airports is lifted. It was pointe. out that this demand was fulfilled immediately after the agreement was signed. Therefore, activities are completely normal at all the country's airports.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS U.S. INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

PY262306 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Brasilia, 26 Oct (AFP) -- The Brazilian Government today condemned the armed intervention in Grenada of the United States and six Caribbean countries.

In a communique released to the press by the Foreign Ministry, the Brazilian Government states that it cannot but condemn the use of force which is in violation of the principle of nonintervention established in the UN and OAS charters.

The Brazilian Government warned about the danger of further deterioration of the situation in the southern hemisphere and made an urgent call for honest, effective political efforts.

Editorialist Criticizes Invasion

PY270123 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Grenada Invaded"]

[Text] Grenada, the small independent Caribbean nation of 110,000 inhabitants, has again grabbed the international press headlines. After the 15 October coup which toppled and later executed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five other members of his cabinet, an external intervention of the island was consumated yesterday by a multinational force made up of nearly 1,900 U.S. soldiers and 300 men from six countries in the region -- Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, Dominica, St Lucia, and St Vincent.

Even granting that the military coup against Bishop meant a closer alignment of Grenada with the Soviet-Cuban camp, the intervention now carried out is absolutely unjustifiable, because it delivered a new blow against the precarious political balance in the Central American and Caribbean area.

Although the military intervention has already taken place, it should not be inopportune to recall that nonintervention in internal affairs is a valid diplomatic principle -- a universally accepted one -- to attain a lasting solution to the subregional crisis.

True, the coup which ended Bishop's life calls for repudiation by international public opinion, the more so because it abruptly disrupted the institutional normality of Grenada. Yet the invasion is to be condemned all the more because it only contributes to worsening an already badly strained international situation.

The reasons given by Reagan for ordering the operation -- to guarantee the safety of U.S. citizens, to prevent deeper chaos in Grenada, and to restore law, order, and institutions in the island -- are as rhetorical as they are hollow. They remind us of analogous speeches by totalitarian regimes to justify hegemonic and expansionist actions.

PINOCHET TO SUBMIT PROPOSAL ON PROTESTERS

PY261840 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1646 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 26 Oct (EFE) -- General Pinochet will propose to the Chilean Government Junta the sentencing of those who summon national protests to imprisonment and expulsion from the country.

Less than 24 hours before the beginning of the seventh day of protest summoned by the "National Workers Command", headed by Rodolfo Seguel, General Augusto Pinochet has announced that he will propose the legislative branch (Government Junta) to modify the State Domestic Security Law.

According to the amendment, those who summon protests will be held responsible for the acts of vandalism which may take place.

During a speech made today at the Diego Portales Building during the ceremony to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Womens' Voluntary Service, General Pinochet announced that he will urgently submit the draft bill to the Government Junta.

SEGUEL DENIES EFFORTS TO OVERTHROW PINOCHET

PY261316 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Union Leader Rodolfo Seguel has noted that Chilean workers want democracy to be restored through peaceful means and that he has never promoted the overthrow of General Pinochet.

Seguel made this statement after a press conference held to disclose details of the seventh national day of protest. Asked about a recent statement issued by the Air Force commander, member of the Government Junta, General Fernando Matthei, who said that the union leader was promoting the overthrow of President Pinochet, Seguel noted: [Begin Seguel recording] I did not say that [word indistinct]. What Chilean workers are striving to achieve is the return of democracy in a peaceful, and orderly manner.

The overthrow of a government implies that there is violence involved, whereas all that Chilean workers want is for General Pinochet to retire, to leave the government, and for the military to return to their barracks. But we do not want any violence in this country. This is what we have been saying since the first day of protest. We want democracy to be restored but not through violent means. [end recording]

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE TO SUPPORT 28 OCT PROTEST

PY261835 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1104 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 26 Oct (EFE) -- The leadership of the Chilean Democratic Alliance [AD], the main political coalition which opposed the military government headed by General Augusto Pinochet, unanimously agreed to join the seventh day of national protest organized for tomorrow, Thursday, by the National Workers Command.

Hugo Zepeda, president of the AD, which is formed by the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Radicals, the Republican Right, and the Socialist Bloc, decided to extend its support to the protest "because we have previously offered our support to the demonstrations which the union leaders have organized."

This demonstration, for which the National Workers Command has offered four alternatives, has not been authorized to be held at any of the requested places and the labor union representatives have turned down the government suggestion that it be held at O'Higgins Park.

In view of this situation, Rodolfo Seguel, president of the coordinating board, issued a declaration officially announcing the call for a seventh day of national protest instead of the demonstration which was not authorized.

Seguel also pointed out that at noon they will organize a march to La Moneda Palace, government headquarters, to deliver a list of claims which he intends to read out during the demonstration.

Another union leader, Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordinating Board, disclosed the instructions for the protest.

One innovation is a request that a slowdown or stoppage take place at the working sites between 1200 and 1210 (1500 and 1510 GMT) and that the people and vehicles on the streets at noon stop for two minutes.

SUBVERSIVES ATTACK CARABINEROS TO TAKE WEAPONS

PY261855 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Two subversives tried to kill two Carabineros standing on duty at a guard post. After a short exchange of gunfire, one of the subversives was wounded and the other surrendered. The incident took place at the intersection of Ismael Valdez Vergara and Pasaje Correjidor (?Zanartu), in downtown Santiago.

The wounded subversive has been identified as (Jose Aguilar Samboa) while the subversive under arrest has been identified as (Claudio Gallardo Torres). They confessed that they were members of the Communist Party squatter protection committee, and that their mission was to kill the two policemen to get hold of their guns which would be used in future attacks, particularly gas station hold-ups.

'Terrorist' Escalation Reported

PY262042 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpts] According to police sources, the frustrated terrorist attack against two Carabineros in downtown Santiago is part of a terrorist escalation plan of the outlawed Communist Party.

The sources added that the main objective of this terrorist escalation is to secure weapons.

According to a police source, this terrorist escalation plan was discovered last night when two extremists, who attacked Carabineros in downtown Santiago, were arrested. Police and security forces are searching intensely for more subversives.

BRIEFS

FISH PRODUCT EXPORTS -- Agriculture Minister Jorge Prado has reported that Chile's fish product exports reached $408 million in 1982. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Oct 83 PY]

FORMER GUERRILLAS LEAVE ECUADORAN CONSULATE

PA261539 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pereira -- The 19 amnestied M-19 [19 April Movement] and FARC [Revolutionary Army Forces of Colombia] guerrillas who had peacefully occupied the Ecuadoran Consulate in the capital of the Risaralda Department 1 week ago left the building this afternoon. The guerrillas said that they had achieved some progress in their demands from the national government's Peace Commission. The two guerrilla groups that occupied the building as diplomatic refugees left with Jaime Londono Andro, Ecuadoran consul in the city of Pereira. The (?subjects) discussed with the departmental and national governments have not yet been disclosed.

BETANCUR INDICATES FURTHER TALKS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA211947 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Oct 83 p 6-a

[By Guillermo Perez]

[Text] President Belisario Betancur yesterday announced that new talks will be held with the M-19 [19 April Movement]. The announcement was contained in a letter that the president sent to two small girls of the Herrera Alba family, who wrote to him while he was in the United States and Europe to wish him good luck.

The president took advantage of the message -- which is dated yesterday -- to tacitly respond to critics of his trip, saying that, just as the two girls would do should a fire break out in their neighbor's house, the Contadora Group is trying to put out the fire in Central America.

The president's message said: "That is why we are not ruling out any path in the search for peace, because there cannot be peace without justice, and there cannot be economic development without social justice." Referring to his meeting with the M-19 leaders, he said: "For a democratic president like me, nothing can prevent dialogue; thus, in this case, this is not the first time, nor will it be the last."

STUDENTS, POLICE INJURED IN UNIVERSITY CLASH

PA211930 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Cali -- Two Valle University students and two policemen were seriously injured in a clash between police and students at that center of higher learning.

According to information gathered by our news department, a group of Valle University students staged a protest against the presence of a police station wagon containing several policemen, which was parked near the University.

In response to the students' attack, the policemen used tear gas to disperse the rioters. As a result, two Valle University students were seriously injured. In addition, two policemen, identified as Gabriel Gonzalez Arenas and another surnamed Molina, were taken to a clinic, where they are being kept for observation.

Peace was restored in the university areas after 2 hours of violent clashes.

EDITORIAL VIEWS INTERVENTION AS LEGITIMATE

PY262355 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 8

[Editorial: "A Legitimate Intervention"]

[Text] U.S. intervention in the little island of Grenada has fended off a serious threat to the hemisphere's security posed by the installation therein of a dictatorial regime inspired by Marxist-Leninist ideology. After a bloody coup which cost the life of the prime minister of that nation, as well as the lives of many other persons including innocent civilians, the emerging regime readied itself to expand its radical influence throughout the region, by following overt Cuban directives.

The decision to militarily intervene in Grenada responds to hemispheric strategic interests which cannot be overlooked in any way whatsoever. The island is located in a zone where the main navigation routes in the Caribbean Sea are vulnerable to controls. Its geographical position would make the island suitable as a bridgehead from which to spread a radical influence throughout the Caribbean, and to press an expansionist policy along the lines of least resistance.

Disregarding the presence of the group who came to power through a coup in Grenada would have only provided evidence of the West's passivity in the face of the unbending hegemonic will of communism. The principle of nonintervention is based on the self-determination of people. People politically organized are entitled to choose the form of government more appropriate for their self-interests, and to their cultural identity. That is self-determination, and it has nothing to do with a military coup consumated with excessive cruelty, including executions and destruction of private property.

Whenever such misdeeds are committed, the principle of self-determination is trampled, obviously. And consequently, the nations that feel endangered, with their security threatened, can exercise the legitimate right to intervene in order to defend the sacred right to self-determination of the people, that is, a right that is written into the most solemn international agreements.

In the annals of international law there are many precedents which sufficiently justify the actions which the United States undertook in defense of the right to self-determination. One of them is the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic which marked the beginning of a long and as yet uninterrupted democratic process. Whatever questions were raised at the time over the intervention ordered by President Lyndon Johnson, the results later attested to the propriety and legitimacy of that action.

Some years ago there was an intervention in Lebanon in order to spare the Arab nation from destruction threatened by warring internal factions. The presence of the United States in Lebanon at that time saved the integrity of that country and its institutions. That situation lasted for many years, until new disputes broke out. A belated and weak foreign intervention had to be implemented, but it could not erase the strains of spilled blood.

The inter-American system has now been protected from a real and explosive threat. Smothering this threat before it began to materialize into acts of aggression was the right thing to do. Surgery has been cleanly performed, treating the disease before it became unbearable. The Grenada operation is not only legitimate but is also founded on unobjectionable legal reasons, and it also shows the West's decision to stop Marxist-Leninist aggression once and for all.

PRESIDENT INDIRECTLY CONDEMNS GRENADA INVASION

PY262038 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1953 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 26 Oct (EFE) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today tacitly condemned the invasion of Grenada during a speech to the Inter-American Press Association, which is holding its 35th annual congress in Lima. Belaunde noted that "the export of alien ideologies" brings on its heels "consequences such as armed interventions." Without naming Grenada or the United States at any time, the Peruvian president asserted that his country "continues to defend the unacceptability of armed intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, but instead it stands for the free determination of peoples."

TOWNSEND NOMINATED FOR 1985 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

PY251613 Lima EXPRESSO in Spanish 18 Oct 83 p 11

[Excerpt] The leader and founder of the Haya Grassroots Movement [Movimiento de Bases Hayistas], Deputy Andres Townsend Ezcurra, was nominated as a presidential candidate for the 1985 elections during a massive party rally held in Chiclayo, Townsend's home-town. Townsend's nomination took place during a ceremony held for the proclamation and party adherence vow of the candidates for mayor and councilmen of the Chiclayo municipality.

GENERAL, INDEFINITE STRIKE PARALYZES AREQUIPA

PY262049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1654 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Today the city of Arequipa, Peru's second largest city, was paralyzed by a general, indefinite strike which began this morning. This information was received from that departmental capital, located 1,000 km south of Lima. The stoppage has been ordered by the Arequipa Departmental Workers Federation, which is demanding salary increases, the execution of mining and energy projects in the zone, and the reduction of public transport fares, whose increase have caused street riots during the past few days.

HAVANA REPORTS SHINING PATH ACTION IN HUANTA

PA230303 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] According to Peruvian authorities, the armed group Shining Path set off several dynamite charges at the Peruvian national (?coca) enterprise in Huanta Province. The Lima newspaper LA PRENSA reported that other armed groups have also conducted actions in Ayacucho Department.

HAVANA CITES BELAUNDE ON REBELS, ELECTIONS

PA192127 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has said that the latest actions carried out by the armed groups that operate in Peru can be described as a dying man's death throes, and that under no circumstance will they affect the upcoming municipal elections, which will be held on 13 November as scheduled.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON GRENADA ACTION

PA261658 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1559 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 26 Oct (DPA) -- Venezuela has come out against the intervention by foreign forces on the small island of Grenada, and has expressed its "special interest in maintaining peace and security in the region." The official Venezuelan position was explained virtually at midnight by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco on a radio and television hookup.

The communique clearly outlined the government's position on the situation, and underlined Venezuela's support for the princples of nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, and respect for human rights. The text of the document reads:

"As is public knowledge, a serious political crisis has been unleashed in the past few days in Grenada, whose convulsed situation resulted in the overthrow and execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the emergence of a military regime which, according to the scarce information filtering through the imposed isolation, attempted to consolidate itself by force, in view of its apparent repudiation by the population. These events elicited unanimous condemnation from the countries of the area, and generated great uneasiness about the repercussions they might have on regional peace.

"Within the criticial Caribbean picture, the democratic governments of Caricom have insisted, especially at the meetings in Ocho Rios and Chaguaramas, on demanding that all its members observe total respect for human rights and the establishment of representative democracies.

"In these circumstances, the governments of several democratic countries of the area agreed to promote a joint military action, invoking instruments signed by them pertaining to security, to face what in their opinion represented an extremely dangerous situation for regional peace.

"Today combined forces from Antigua, Dominica, Jamaica, Barbados, St Lucia, St Vincent, and the United States landed in the neighboring country of Grenada. This has worsened the critical situation of the preceding days to a much more grave situation.

"Venezeuela, as a Caribbean nation and as the Latin American nation closest geographically to Grenada, has a special interest in maintaining peace and security in the region, and in respecting the norms that rule international relations. It is essential for Venezuela to preserve the basic principles of the inter-American system, which are fully established in its Constitution, as are nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, total respect for human rights, and the instituionalization of democracy and liberty. Consequently, it cannot approve of any form of intervention by foreign armed forces in the domestic affairs of another state.

"Venezuela defends and sustains the permanent value and deep significance of these principles, as a means to achieve the highest forms of coexistence and to allow the total and free development of men and peoples. Therefore, it is fitting to reiterate what was already expressed at the current sessions of the UN General Assembly to the effect that 'nonintervention achieves its true dimension when it is based on the total exercise of self-determination.'

"Faithful to the principles that guide its actions at the international level, the position of the Venezuelan Government, a consistent friend of the democratic nations of the Caribbean, strives for the following objectives:

"A. An end to the armed struggle.

"B. An end to all foreign intervention in Grenada, so that the people of that country can fully and freely exercise the right of self-determination.

"C. Full respect for the guarantees pertaining to human rights and the principles that rule the inter-American community.

"D. The preservation of the Caribbean as a zone of peace, separate from the confrontation between the great powers."

MEP LEADER 'STRONGLY CONDEMNS' U.S. INVASION

PA270236 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Oct 83

[By Ernesto Vega]

[Text] The People's Electoral Movement, MEP, strongly condemns the U.S. invasion of the island of Grenada. Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, a leader of the MEP, made this statement to Radio Rumbos:

[Begin Paz Galarraga recording] In addition to violating the principles of nonintervention and the right to self-determination, the U.S. invasion of Grenada worsens the Central American crisis and poses a serious threat to world peace.

The security of U.S. citizens living on Grenada was merely a pretext to invade the island.

The Caribbean forces number little more than 300, and were used as a front for the 2,000 U.S. Marines who went ashore.

The ruling party's internal crisis, which resulted in the assassination of Bishop -- an action which we also reject -- made it possible for U.S. imperialism to launch its Marines against a country with a population of 120,000. The situation is extremely delicate, and both the people and Government of Venezuela must express their categorical protest and demand the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops which have invaded Grenada.

This action has left the efforts of the Contadora Group hanging in midair. No one will have confidence in any peace effort when the interests of the big imperialist powers are at stake. This has been shown by Great Britain in the case of the Malvinas and now by the United States in Grenada. [end recording]

PARTIES CONDEMN U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

FL261048 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 25 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Unifed Socialist Party of Mexico, the Popular Socialist Party, and the Socialist Workers Party today condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada while the PRI considered that action requires the careful consideration of the UN Security Council.

Senator Humberto Hernandez Hadd, secretary of foreign relations of the PRI, said his party is waiting for further details before making a statement on the situation in Grenada. However, he said the PRI believes the events in the Caribbean island require the careful attention of the UN Security Council.

PRI Rejects Use of Force

FL262302 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2035 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico, 26 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The PRI has condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada because it violates essential norms of international coexistence. The PRI has called upon all national political forces to support the peace keeping efforts that characterize the foreign policy of Mexico.

In a press communique, the PRI rejects the use of force in international relations because it is contrary to the mandates of civilized life and to Mexican diplomatic traditions.

The political organization reiterated that it condemns all foreign intervention, overt or covert, in the internal affairs of nations.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER CONDEMNS GRENADIAN INVASION

FL261003 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Edmundo Jarquins, Nicaraguan minister for the International Reconstruction Fund, here today termed the invasion of Grenada as a violation of the principle of self-determination of nations.

He added that the current situation in the Caribbean is due to the intervention of the United States, which has always characterized itself with the destabilization of democratic governments of Central America and the Caribbean.

The Nicaraguan official repeated that his country rejects any type of foreign intervention, including the use of force, in any of the world's nations.

Jarquins arrived at noon today in this city to participate in a joint Mexican-Nicaraguan evaluation and cooperation meeting that will take place between 25 and 28 October at the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

Moreover, he also referred to the situation in his country and he explained that in view of the present aggression by counterrevolutionaries against the energy sector, the Sandinist junta has established a program for rationalizing the use of hydrocarbons to prevent the paralysis of the productive sectors of that Central American country.

Despite the attacks, he added, Nicaragua still has the energy resources to come out in front and fight agianst the interventionist policy of Ronald Reagan's administration.

SEPULVEDA HOLDS TALKS WITH EEC AMBASSADORS

FL222226 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2055 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has met with the ambassadors of EEC member countries to Mexico to examine the level of cooperation between the Community and Mexico. The ambassadors accredited to the Mexican Government examined together with the foreign secretary the European investments in the country as well as the Central American situation and the peace efforts of the Contadora Group in the region.

Present at the meeting held yesterday in this capital were the representatives of the FRG, Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, France, and Italy. Heading the group of diplomats was Greek Ambassador Konstandinos Vais, whose country occupies the EEC presidency.

EDITORIAL ON 'ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE' IN AREA

PA201906 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 Oct 83 p 6A

[Editorial: "Escalation of Violence"]

[Text] Despite the presence of the commission led by Henry Kissinger, the situation in Central America is marked by an increasingly unjustifiable and dangerous escalation of violence. For the Costa Rican president, the situation reflects an old political-economic problem. This is an accurate description. Dictatorial governments and oligarchies, as retrogressive today as they were in the past, have in collusion with the powers, caused the present turmoil.

The shameful reports that contrary to the most sacred rules of international law and freedom of trade and preventing Mexico from delivering fuel in accordance with existing agreements as a result, the CIA had sponsored the bombings of Nicaragua's oil facilities should induce the leaders of the most powerful country on earth to correct their course.

For its part, our country has had to suspend its oil shipments to Central America due to the danger that continuing them would entail. The international freight company refused to deliver any more cargo, and it would be absurd for us to endanger our small oil fleet when modern Somozist pirates are ready to sink our ships, in accordance with CIA plans and with that agency's support. The situation could not be more regrettable.

Central America is caught between very powerful influences. The voices of reason are listened to with apparent approval but later ignored in the circles where decisions are made. Unless reason can be made to prevail at the international organizations and among the leaders of the world powers, we are approaching a catastrophe that will affect not only the area of conflict, but the entire hemisphere as well.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT ANNOUNCED

FL212140 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2035 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo will pay an official visit to this city from 9 to 12 November of this year, according to an announcement made today by the Colombian Embassy here. The Colombian foreign minister will meet with his counterpart, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, and may possibly meet with Mexico's chief of state, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado.

PAPERS REACT TO U.S. POLICY INVASION OF GRENADA

U.S. Issued 'Clear Warning'

PA261923 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Hour of Truth?"]

[Text] Asked about the attack on installations where U.S. Marines and French soliders, members of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, were sleeping, President Reagan warned, among other things, that "all these actions demonstrate the beastly nature of those who would seize power if they had their way and expel us from the area. We must be determined that they never take over this area of vital and strategic importance in the world, or ANY OTHER AREA OF IT. [boldface as received] Therefore, international political experts should have realized that the Grenadian coup would elicit a violent reaction by President Reagan and his government.

Just as predicted by such a clear warning, the United States, together with six Caribbean countries -- Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, St Lucia, and St Vincent -- invaded Grenada, thus prompting conflicting reactions throughout the civilized world, according to each government's ideology.

The U.S. President spoke on international television and explained the U.S. action. He said that it was aimed at "protecting innocent lives, preventing chaos, and helping to restore conditions for law, order, and government."

However, we all know that President Reagan is bent on stopping the penetration of communism in our continent, and we also know that the Grenadian Government was under Cuban-Soviet influence.

In view of these incidents, which will call for urgent UN Security Council and OAS meetings, we ask: Has the hour of truth and definition arrived?

Invasions Cannot Be Justified

PA262221 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 4-A

["Moyolandia" column by Harmodio Icaza: "The Grenadian Invasion"]

[Text] Today's headlines report an incident that certainly worries us, because it is an obvious reminder that a few years ago Marines landed in Santo Domingo under the pretext of defending the lives and honor of U.S. citizens living there.

The difference today is that no less than six countries participated in the invasion of Grenada, and all the people of the Caribbean consider themselves to be identical. In fact, the Dominican prime minister believes that Bishop was eliminated because he was thinking of holding free elections.

Regardless of the explanation or motive, the invasion of any country is an act that should be roundly condemned. Thus, today's invasion of Grenada is as condemnable as yesterday's takeover of Afghanistan or Angola. There is not much difference between the two cases, as the main issue of both is invasion.

The United States cannot shield itself behind the request made by the Caribbean countries. It is no less guilty of a crime simply because the offense was committed at the request of another party instead of at its own initiative. The Czechoslovaks, Poles, and East Germans could ask the Russians to invade France tomorrow and they would have as much justification to do so as the Americans or British have now.

At the same time, it is immoral for the Soviet and Cubans to condemn the invasion of Grenada while they forcibly remain on foreign territory which they previously invaded. It would be brazen and villainous were they to raise their voices in protest.

Where their actions differ [from those of the United States] is in the ends, which in no way justify the means. As opposed to the infamous Soviet repression in Afghanistan, the invaders of Grenada have promised to install a provisional government that will immediately call elections, a step which would allow the Grenadian people themselves to decide the type of government they desire.

Although a leftist, Maurice Bishop realized that his ideology was leading him nowhere, and that in a short time, it [Grenada] would be occupied by Cubans and Soviets. He considered calling elections so that the people themselves might decide -- an unpardonable act in the eyes of the communists, who know that people do not hesitate when allowed to choose between liberty and slavery.

While the invasion of Grenada is unacceptable, murder and submission by force are less so. Before the world, the British and North Americans have as bad a standing as do the Soviets and Cubans.

STUDENTS PROTEST INVASION NEAR U.S. EMBASSY

PA270014 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 1-A

[By Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] Student and revolutionary groups from the University of Panama marched in protest last night to the U.S. Embassy on Balboa Avenue. The demonstration was in response to the recent invasion of Grenada by U.S. Marines and forces from six Caribbean countries.

Warned by U.S. intelligence officers, the so-called Defense Forces sent a detachment of riot police to protect the embassy's buildings in the event of an attack. Traffic was diverted from the area for approximately an hour.

University students, members of FER-29 [Revolutionary Student Front], the University Reform Front, the Workers Socialist Party, the Guaykucho-NIR, the People's Revolutionary Youth, the Technological University Students Union, and members of the National Federation of Panamanian Workers shouted slogans against the Reagan administration and its decision to invade the Caribbean island.

Jose Alvaro, a law school student and one of the speakers at the demonstration, told LA PRENSA that the Panamanian people should reject this act of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism, which has already "sunk its claws into Central America," just as it did in Panama in 1964.

On behalf of his fellow students, Alvaro asked that President Ricardo de la Espriella, acting through Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, issue a protest at the international level concerning this act of aggression and demand the immediate withdrawal of troops from Grenada.

The demonstrators then marched to Santa Ana Square, and told this newspaper that additional actions would be staged throughout the day.

HAVANA CITES HOUSING MINISTER ON GRENADA

PA262009 Havana International Service in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Asked on the telephone about the U.S. attack on Grenada, Panamanian Housing Minister Raul Rodriguez Porcell told this station from Panama City:

[Begin Rodriguez Porcell recording] This is a problem that greatly [word indistinct] us Panamanians, because up to a point we are an invaded country, which has not been fully taken over simply because of a treaty. However, when legal issues are pushed aside and de facto actions are taken, countries such as ours, up to a point, are defenseless when issues of international law are made secondary to the interests of the United States. I think that the United States is responsible for this situation, and definitely responsible for the genocide committed while taking advantage of a historical circumstance that we feel is truly calamitous. [end recording]

DE LA ESPRIELLA ON BANANA COMPANY, REAGAN PLAN

PA211630 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Statement by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at meeting with farmers and members of the Chitre Chamber of Commerce on 20 Octber in Chitre, Herrera Province -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The Government officials who are present here have listened to the problems presented by the members of the Chamber of Commerce. The law on agricultural incentives must be made more dynamic and must be implemented. But the basic problem is financial. We must find a way of solving it using the resources that are available to the government: We need bonds; we need capital for the BDA [Agricultrual Development Bank] and capital for the IMA [Agricultural Marketing Institute].

Sometimes bureaucracy gets in the way. Panama has an overgrown bureaucracy. Do you know that 80 percent of the budget is spent servicing debts and paying salaries? The remaining 20 percent is used to promote production, repair roads, and foster investment projects.

We definitely believe that the government is not the best business administrator, and that production should be in private hands. But we must realize that there is no point to production if there are no consumers. If production is inefficient and costs are too high, then to whom will we sell if the rest of the people do not have the money to buy?

I firmly believe that we should solve our problems together. I have always said that the country is permanent and that we are temporary. But if the country is to be permanent and is to improve, we must all work to benefit it in an orderly fashion, bearing in mind that our interests are not necessarily those of the majorities.

As for the Reagan initiative, and ways of marketing produce in accordance with the plan, I would like Kardonski [Frank Kardonski, head of the National Investment Council] who is in charge of the investments program, the MIDA [Agriculture Ministry] and the IMA... [changes thought] Let me see -- you who have the experience, you [addresses unidentified member of the audience] who had that experience when you were exporting in Rio Hato -- ... [again changes thought] because they are not going to tell us how to do this, and you must keep competition in mind.

The Caribbean Basin Initiative is not exclusively for Panama; someone mentioned this. And the Dominican Republic is far ahead of us in terms of organization. A technical group that we went to Santo Domingo returned yesterday. Just imagine: We Panamanians who really think we are the top banana had to go to Santo Domingo to see how they are organized because they are far ahead of us, and this is not a new development. They have been exporting produce to U.S. markets for a long time, and they have had good results. However, I think that if Santo Domingo can do it, so can we. If Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Honduras can do it, why can't we?

Still, you cannot expect the Government to do all of the work. You tell me what I must do to see that the plan to export produce works, and you can rest assured that I will do it. I do believe that producers must organize, not as a way of pressuring the government to obtain special privileges, but as a way of solving Panama's problems.

However, sometimes we confront intrasigence, as in the current strike that is taking place on the banana companies' installations on the Pacific coast, specifically in Puerto Armuelles. I feel that at this point, that strike shows a lack of responsibility on the part of the banana workers union. Why? Because we have been attempting to negotiate with the transnational company, which frequently attempts to blackmail the Government through the power that it wields. We are a respectable country, and we must negotiate with dignity, refusing to allow the company to blackmail us. The company has threatened to shut down the banana company installations on the Pacific coast because Panama's banana prices are higher than those in other places. However, while the Government has stood firm and is trying to negotiate with the banana company, the union has called a strike. That is equivalent to pulling the carpet out from under the government's feet. I believe that this is irresponsible because it weakens the government's position in the negotiations with the transnational company, which is threatening to shut down its farms if we do not grant it a number of special privileges.

Scores Union Strike

PA222240 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Statement by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, following meeting with farmers and members of the Chitre Chamber of Commerce on 20 October in Chitre, Herrera Province -- recorded]

[Text] For nearly 1 year, the fruit company has been saying that it must either deactivate or close a number or farms because they are not profitable. That may be their argument, but they have also signed contracts with the state. The banana sector represents one of the main agricultural activities and exports in this country. There are more than 6,000 workers in Puerto Armuelles participating in the banana industry.

We have been negotiating with the relevant transnational firm and have encountered some difficulties. We must admit that they have the advantage, not us. They are competing in the banana market at a time when there is a global surplus of bananas. The banana market is a traditional one, and the company claims that bananas produced in Puerto Armuelles represents an additional cost because they must pass through the canal en route to points in the eastern United States.

These are the arguments that form the basis of our negotiations. This is the truth, and the union knows this very well because we have spoken with them at length. Now the union leaders present a document containing provisions that cannot be satisfied by any company. Let us speak frankly. It is not a matter of being in favor of either side. We have been trying to solve the banana company's problem first, so that it does not close the farms which still provide jobs for Panamanians -- this is our real concern.

However, the irresponsible manner in which the union has declared its strike makes one believe that the action is politically motivated, advised by Marxist-oriented counsellors working for the union. I wish to state this quite clearly. The union has Marxist-oriented advisers. Thus, I have the impression that they are not interested in solving the problem, but in worsening it, for political reasons. I simply must think this way. They have weakened the government's negotiating position vis-a-vis the transnational.

ARIAS PROPOSES REVISION OF DEFENSE FORCES LAW

PA241740 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Oct 83 p 1-4

[By Wilfi Jimenez]

[Text] Penonome -- During a meeting of the Authentic Panamenista Party held yesterday in the city of Penonome, Dr Arnulfo Arias proposed a complete revision of the law on the defense policy, according to a telephone report from that city by the party's secretary general, Hildebrando Nicosia. The Panamenists thus joined the Christian Democrats, MOLIRENA [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement], the Authentic Liberals, and Popular Action in their request for a revision of the controversial law that creates the Defense Forces of Panama, which many describe as "an augmented edition" of Article Two, which was eliminated from the 1972 Constitution.

According to a four-point communique, the Authentic Panamenista Party asks:

1. That all provisions that directly or indirectly undermine the individual, social, and political rights of the citizens must be repealed.

2. That dependence of the armed institution on the executive branch must be established, as provided by the Constitution.

3. That the actions of the armed institution must be limited to military activity, and not take over essentially civilian administrative roles.

4. That the principal guiding rule -- based on Article 18 of the law, which states that the members of the armed institution are "agents of the authority" -- must be that they are not the authority but its agents, and that the provisions of Article 18 must apply throughout the law, and that anything conflicting with this article must be revised.

The sword that this law is trying to hold over our heads must be removed so that we can reach a new era of brightness, fraternity, peace, and abundance, the statement of the Authentic Panamenista Party concludes, according to its leader, Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid.

BELIZE

PRICE VOICES OPPOSITION TO GRENADA INVASION

FL262349 Bridgetown CANA in English 2310 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Belize City, Belize, Oct 26, CANA -- Belize today indicated its opposition to a joint America-Commonwealth Caribbean invasion of Grenada this week to restore order after the military had taken over in a bloody coup killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 others.

A statement from Prime Minister George Price's office condemned what it termed "the senseless killings" and said Belize mourned the loss of the fellow Caribbean Community (Caricom) leader and the suffering of the people of Grenada.

However, the statement said Belize's position was that it remained firmly committed to the principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states and the non-use of force and respect for the right to self-determination.

Prime Minister Price, who attended last weekend's emergency meeting of Caricom countries in Port of Spain, Trinidad, said it had been agreed then to follow the legal procedures to suspend Grenada from Caricom -- the 10-year-old trade and cooperation agreement linking 13 regional countries.

The statement said that the sub-regional grouping, the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), which along with Barbados and Jamaica requested U.S. assistance in restoring democracy in Grenada, had decided to impose immediate trade and economic sanctions against Grenada.

COSTA RICA

ASSEMBLY MOTION CONDEMNS INVASION OF GRENADA

PA261350 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The legislative assembly has reiterated that respect for the self-determination of peoples and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries are the pillars on which international relations between sovereign nations are based. On the basis of this, and by means of a motion, the legislative branch has expressed its firmest condemnation of the invasion against the Grenadian people and nation.

The legislative assembly also expressed its deep concern over the fact that Grenada, a member of the OAS, has been invaded by other OAS members, which in this manner has ignored the legal provisions currently in effect that regulate the inter-American system.

In order to be received and debated, this motion had to be signed by the chiefs of all factions, but Deputy Sergio Eric Ardon, who introduced the motion, failed to obtain this.

COMMUNISTS PROTEST INVASION AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA260720 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Approximately 100 sympathizers of the communist Popular Vanguard Party have held a protest rally before the U.S. Embassy in Costa Rica. Participants began arriving at approximately 1630. They first sang patriotic Costa Rican songs and shouted well-known Creole communist slogans, witnesses said.

In a surprising move, some of the protesters began hurling plastic bags containing red paint at the building, smearing its front walls. Police guarding the embassy then intervened, and reinforcements arrived a few minutes later.

Metropolitan Police authorities and the National Security Agency reported the arrest of eight persons, including one surnamed Brucker. With the arrival of police reinforcements, including an anti-riot squad, the situation was brought under control. The authorities proceeded to disperse the protesters, whose action was intended to protest the U.S. invasion of the island of Grenada this morning.

Red Cross workers and ambulances were on hand in the event of serious developments, and advised that no personal injuries resulted from the rally. Meanwhile, Colonel Marcos Numoz, chief of the Metropolitan Police, said that the authorities have everything under control, and added that such things happen in our country.

MONGE TAKES STEPS TO REORGANIZE FOREIGN SERVICE

PA211756 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] According to a note sent by the Foreign Ministry to all ambassadors, Costa Rica's foreign service will be totally reorganized next year. The note states that all foreign service personnel will be made available for transfer after 2 years' service. This means shuffles will be made in Costa Rica's foreign service after 8 May 1984.

The decision has been adopted because President Luis Alberto Monge wants to make overall changes at the embassies. To do this, he must have all diplomatic posts available. Therefore, the personnel of all embassies are virtually being asked to resign. The changes in the embassies will take place beginning in January 1984.

VICE PRESIDENT FAIT VISITS FRG, MEETS GENSCHER

For Hamburg DPA coverage of remarks by Vice President Alberto Fait and FRG Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at a banquet given in the vice president's honor on Costa Rica's neutrality, and its support of the Contadora Group and interregional cooperation with the European Community, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 27 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

EL SALVADOR

CHAVEZ MENA MEETS WITH SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

PA260700 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Oct 83 pp 3, 66

[Text] The current status of the process of socioeconomic reform and democratization amid the national crisis, which has been aggravated by the destabilizing actions of the rightist and leftist terrorist groups, will be broadly discussed by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena during his trip to Europe.

Yesterday, the Salvadoran minister was received by Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister. The Foreign Ministry reported that the meeting was important because it was the first between such high-ranking officials of the two governments in many years. It was a step forward in the program of international strengthening undertaken by the Salvadoran Government through the Foreign Ministry.

During his visit to Spain, Italy, France, and Germany, Foreign Minister Chavez Mena will explain all the efforts being made to bring peace to the Central American region, as well as the measures intended to continue the Salvadoran socioeconomic reforms that are affected by the destabilizing actions of leftist and rightist terrorist groups, and, in particular, by the actions of the so-called death squads.

It has also been reported that the visit falls within the framework of cooperation and strengthening of bilateral relations between our country and the countries to be visited.

GUERRILLAS AMBUSH PATROL; 30 SOLDIERS MISSING

PA262348 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Armed Forces are today continuing to search for approximately 30 soldiers who were reported missing yesterday afternoon in the southwest sector of Guazapa Hill. Their disappearance has been linked to a leftist ambush of a military patrol that was on its way to relieve others at the peak of the same hill.

Official reports released yesterday afternoon point out that the military patrol suffered some 40 casualties, but added that it also dealt the guerrillas a harsh blow in that part of the country. The strange part of this incident, according to our sources, is the fact that the guerrillas knew the schedule and route of the relief group and were therefore able to stage the ambush near Guazapa Hill.

FMLN-FDR ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON GRENADA INVASION

PA270230 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the FMLN and FDR "on the U.S. invasion of the island of Grenada"; date not given]

[Text] 1. The Salvadoran FMLN and FDR energetically condemn U.S. imperialism's unjustified act of aggression against the people and territory of Grenada. It constitutes an additional step -- the most serious thus far -- in the escalation of interventionism being promoted by the U.S. Administration in the Caribbean and Central America.

2. In the face of countless efforts made by the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces on the continent and throughout the world to find a rational solution to the grave conflicts affecting our people, the Reagan administration has replied with brutality and force, closing all possible paths, save that of defending ourselves with weapons in hand.

3. The peoples of Latin America, and particularly our people, are able and determined to fight imperialist aggression. If we have sought peace with perseverance, still more persevering will be our resistance and victory in war.

4. Our fronts warn the international community about the mistaken course of accelerating the regional war that the United States is imposing on Central America and the Caribbean.

5. In this situation of grave threats to international peace, our fronts urge the governments, political forces, and peoples of the world to adopt far more urgent and energetic positions and initiatives to stop the U.S. Administration's policy of war and aggression.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we shall win!

REBEL STATION VIEWS VISIT BY GEORGE SHULTZ

PA241211 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] The chief of the U.S. policy of aggression is coming to El Salvador. The U.S. secretary of state is coming to El Salvador to meet with high-ranking military chiefs and other Salvadoran officials. The visit to El Salvador of the chief of Reagan's foreign policy comes at a time when the Salvadoran Army has shown its inability to counteract the [word indistinct] of the FMLN and a few hours after Henry Kissinger stated that the situation in Central America is much more serious than had been thought.

George Shultz [words indistinct] such subjects as the reactivation of CONDECA [Central American Defense Council], the aggression against Nicaragua, the preparation of the electoral farce, and other topics that worry President Reagan in view of the increasing deterioration of the Salvadoran dictatorship's forces. Shultz' presence in El Salvador reflects the true situation of the regime imposed by the United States in our country.

REBEL RADIO CITES ATTACK ON MARINES IN BEIRUT

PA240429 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] In the Middle Eastern country of Lebanon, anti-imperialist fighters have severely struck the headquarters of the occupation troops which Ronald Reagan maintains in that country. Symbol of the imperialist policy [words indistinct] the peoples of the world who fight for peace, justice, and freedom. From struggling El Salvador we greet all the peoples of the world who are fighting Reagan's warmongering policy and who, with dignity and courage, confront the aggressive monster, certain that the liberation of our countries will be the final result of the anti-imperialist struggle.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS STAND ON GRENADA CRISIS

PA261953 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran has reported that during the special OAS meeting to be held tomorrow in Washington, the Guatemalan delegation will adopt a position of understanding regarding the invasion of Grenada carried out by military forces of the United States and other Caribbean countries.

"We deeply regret that such a de facto situation was reached. Our representatives to the OAS and Washington have told us that the eastern Caribbean countries made a request for intervention in view of the chaotic situation in Grenada.

"The truth is that the internal situation was completely out of control. It was evident that the lives of all foreigners residing on the island were in danger. They had reached the extreme of killing Prime Minister Bishop, a person who, although of a different ideology than ours, held power in the country. We didn't share his views, but we respected them. Three or four ministers were killed with him. Labor leaders and many civilians, whose number is still undetermined, were also murdered. We have instructed our delegation to assume an attitude of understanding in tomorrow's meeting."

The foreign minister stated that Guatemala does not support actions against peace, but its stand is also that of respect for human rights. "As a country that advocates human rights, we cannot dodge international responsibility. I want to make it clear that we do not encourage or support this type of situation. In the face of a de facto situation, our hope is for peace and internal order to return to that country. We also hope that the Grenadian people can exercise their right to self-determination without any foreign intervention."

In addition, he said that the foreign presence in Grenada could serve to guarantee the integrity of the people. "We hope that the presence of foreign troops in Grenada will be minimal. The Grenadian people's self-determination must be respected. I believe that this type of operation by a multinational force must be aimed only at guaranteeing the lives and integrity of the people."

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NICARAGUA'S PEACE PROPOSALS

PA260111 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Oct 83 p 14

[Text] We hope that Nicaragua will not abandon the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group. This, according to Federico Fahsen, will prevent more serious problems in Central America. The Guatemalan roving deputy foreign minister made this statement yesterday while commenting on the new peace treaties proposed to President Reagan by the Sandinist government.

Fahsen referred to international dispatches announcing the Nicaraguan Government's intention to contribute to the peace process, but outside of the Contadora Group, given that the Nicaraguan foreign minister has presented the peace treaty to the U.S. Government for consideration.

Among Nicaragua's proposals are the provision of no aid to the Salvadoran rebels, refusal to lend its territory to any warmongering activities that may endanger U.S. security, and a prompt regional disarmament.

On the subject of these dispatches, Fahsen said that the Foreign Ministry has received no official reports as yet.

He added: Any official report that we receive will be assessed, so that we may take positions that are in keeping with the Contadora Group's efforts.

Fahsen noted that "Nicaragua has deviated from the framework of the Contadora Group for the second time."

The first time was when it sought UN support for discussion of Central America's problems, and now it has gone directly to the U.S. Government, Fahsen said.
We do hope that Nicaragua will not abandon the Contadora Group's peace efforts, as this could disrupt the dialogue, he added.

As for Guatemala, we will continue to support the Contadora Group, which is the best and most suitable forum for examing the problems and for offering proposals to overcome the problems affecting Central America and to secure peace.

In conclusion, he said that Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran is currently in Colombia, where he will meet with his Colombian counterpart and probably with President Belisario Betancur as well.

HONDURAS

SUAZO STRESSES SECURITY ON ARMED FORCES DAY

PA221924 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Speech delivered by Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova on 21 October, Honduran Armed Forces Day; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The day that our country's civic calendar dedicates to the Honduran Armed Forces is being celebrated today.

In our time, the celebration of 21 October calls for reflection about the critical situation in Central America and about the democratic and peaceful desires that guide the conduct of the government over which I preside through a categorical decision by the Honduran people. [Words indistinct] ideals that are common to all Hondurans, to the civilian government, and to the Armed Forces which support them alongside the popular majorities. Those principles are peace, democracy, security, and cooperation to secure economic and social development.

Peace is a major gift in achieving harmonious and civilized coexistence. We are working to achieve lasting peace in Central America at a time of uncertainty when a patriotic effort is required from all Hondurans and all Central Americans. Democracy is the system that enables citizens, without classifications of any kind, to build their own destiny. For this reason, we must make every effort to consolidate our democratic system within the framework of a state of law and a participative and pluralistic concept that is born among the people themselves with the Armed Forces' frank support and guarantees. Security is an element of great importance at these dramatic times for Central America. The military balance has been disrupted and must be reestablished, given the rash arms buildup encouraged from abroad, which threatens our national sovereignty and our democratic institutions. We must strengthen our people's defensive capacity as well as our (?indestructible intention) to safeguard our system of life and government from the risks created by totalitarian regimes, which deny the principles that inspire all efforts to serve the common good.

Civilians and militarymen, workers and peasants, professionals and businessmen, all Hondurans must dedicate themselves to working for an honorable and respected homeland where large sectors of the population can join the process of disseminating the existing wealth and culture.

I salute the members of our military institution who are still on active service, as well as the retired members of our military organization who, at an earlier time in our Armed Forces' institutional life, made a valuable contribution to promoting the dignity of the soldier and to ennobling our dear homeland's generous attributes.

Alvarez Martinez' Speech

PA241855 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Speech by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, on 21 October, at "the Air Force installations" during a ceremony to commemorate Armed Forces Day -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The companeros who have left the military service to go into private activities are not removed from those who remain in the ranks. We are still members of the same professional family. We are linked by a spiritual relationship that unites us in the common desire to make whatever efforts and sacrifices are necessary to better defend the fatherland and its democratic identity.

We all know that our nation is going through very difficult moments, and that it is facing dangers that threaten its institutional and social stability. No one is more aware of this grave situation than the military because we, in compliance with our constitutional duties, are daily facing, with weapons ready, deadly resolute plots by international communism against the security of the Honduran people.

Undoubtedly our country will respond as a single man the moment the fatherland becomes the object of Marxist aggression. We are sure that our most valuable reserves, because of their immediate response capability, lie in the thousands of companeros who have served in the various branches of our Armed Forces and who have retired after fulfilling their military service.

Throughout the history of the Armed Forces, many officers have left the service for various reasons: Some because their service time was up, others for health reasons, some voluntarily, while others -- unpleasant cases -- had to drop out as a result of High Command rulings. It is worthwhile noting that in the latter cases the rulings were not always in line with a true spirit of justice. New generations have arisen, and they have admitted errors. Sacrifices, however, have not been in vain. Our consolidation as an institution is a reality. We have learned the lesson and will try to be more just and equitable in future situations.

Companeros, people are wounded in all the organizations of the world and in all the activities that involve human behavior. Some wounds are deeper than others. However, we who are united by many factors must try not to let these wounds keep bleeding and should give each other a fraternal embrace of unity.

I take advantage of this solemn day to urge you to remain firm in defense of the fatherland at whatever post the fatherland assigns. Honduras trusts in the Armed Forces.

ALVAREZ MARTINEZ ON CONDECA 'ALTERNATIVE'

PA251334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1642 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, today described the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, as "an alternative in case the Contadora Group's negotiations fail."

He explained to the press that "Honduras does not believe that the only possible solution to the Central American crisis is a military one; however, if the dialogue within the Contadora framework fails, no one knows what might happen. That is why we must be prepared to defend against an international communist aggression."

He added: While Honduras has offered all its support and the necessary help to the Contadora Group -- comprised of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela -- Nicaragua has taken matters to the United Nations, "and this might cause the failure of the regional peace efforts."

General Alvarez Martinez said he expects the reactivation of CONDECA might "dissuade [as received] Nicaragua that Central America is prepared for joint defense against an aggression." He also clearly stated that the Honduran decision to promote the reactivation of CONDECA is not "incompatible" with the much-publicized foreign policy of "internationalizing peace."

The commanders of the Central American armies -- with the exception of Nicaragua, and with the participation of Panama and the United States as observers -- met in Guatemala some weeks ago to reactivate CONDECA. CONDECA, founded in the 1960's, was discontinued twice -- in 1969 after a war between the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies, and again in 1979, following the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua.

During the meeting in Guatemala, the Armed Forces commanders of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala decided to use the reactivated force in the event of an act of subversion representing a danger for the national security of the member countries.

Nicaragua's participation in CONDECA is still unclear, as the country withdrew from the regional military organization after the Sandinist victory even though the country did not announce its decision in any international forum.

According to Martinez, "It would be irresponsible not to adopt alternatives and preventive measures in case of a failure in the dialogue and efforts toward peace demonstrated in Contadora's negotiations." He added: "We can be very peaceful, but it does not mean we will allow others to dominate us. Since we demand respect, we must have something to back up this demand."

The Honduran military officer likewise deplored the fact that U.S. Government sectors have adopted the decision to vote against giving aid to the rebel forces that fight in Nicaragua. "I believe this aid should continue, because the Nicaraguan people have the right to demand respect for their rights and democratically choose the type of government they consider most advisable -- not imposed on them by foreign influences," he explained.

Alvarez Martinez said he does not believe the suspension of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels will upset the balance in Central America, "but this will surely delay the solution of the Nicaraguan problem."

Finally, he refused to speculate whether CONDECA might give aid to the Nicaraguan rebels in case they request it, "because any reply I might make would be a judgment a priori, and it depends on many factors."

TIEMPO EDITORIAL ON PACT WITH U.S. CITED

PA242032 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The daily TIEMPO revealed in its Saturday edition that the Honduran Government has proposed that the U.S. Government accept Honduras as a U.S. protectorate.

TIEMPO, which is edited in San Pedro Sula, wondered in its Saturday editorial: Will Honduras become a U.S. protectorate?

The newspaper published a revealing portion of the document that the Honduran Government gave to the U.S. Government commission that Kissinger headed.

The rest of the news media, excluding TIEMPO, does not yet know the entire contents of the document because of the strict secrecy surrounding it. TIEMPO, however, recently published a summary prepared by the executive in which the government asks the United States for the extraordinary amount of $10 billion for security expenditures.

Because of its importance, this radio station will read the editorial in its entirety. Here is the TIEMPO editorial revealing the Honduran Government's proposal to the United States, a proposal that makes evident that our country could become an associated state or a protectorate of the United States.

This document -- from which we have so far published only the so-called executive summary that was delivered personally by President Roberto Suazo Cordova to Dr Henry Kissinger on 14 October -- in addition to containing a request for $10 billion in direct U.S. investments to be made over a 12-year period to promote Honduras' medium- and long-term development, contains in the paragraph dealing with national security the following:

The opinion of our National Security Council is that we can sign a special mutual defense bilateral treaty with the United States similar to the U.S.-South Korean agreement. The conditions of payment for security services would be part of a long-term U.S.-Honduran treaty.

The editorial adds: Since this matter is above the authority of any executive branch in any country in the world, with the exception of Honduras perhaps, a national debate must be held with the participation of all the sectors of the country regardless of what the National Congress does. The editorial goes on: Even a blind man can see that this situation radically affects Honduras' future, institutionality, sovereignty, and especially its national identity.

PAZ BARNICA DENIES 'PROTECTORATE' RUMORS

PA261830 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Central American presidents may meet on an undetermined date to analyze the regional situation, strengthen democratic procedures, and give full support to the Contadora Group peace efforts. Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has denied reports from abroad that Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge rejected an invitation from President Roberto Suazo Cordova to discuss these topics. Here we have the foreign secretary's statement:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] No government has refused to participate in a summit. President Suazo Cordova and the Honduran Government had considered the possibility of a meeting of Central American chiefs of state and presidents in Tegucigalpa in the next few days to discuss the Central American situation, strengthen democratic processes, and give full support to the peace efforts in the area, including that of the Contadora Group.

The area governments were receptive to this suggestion and agreed to hold a meeting at the first opportunity. But there are internal problems in some of these countries, and they couldn't participate in a meeting of this kind right away. However, taking into account that dialogue is the most valuable and effective instrument for exchanging views and promoting peace, democracy, security, and cooperation for development, we feel that a summit would be fruitful and should be held soon. Regarding El Salvador, it must be stated that they were willing to come if circumstances permitted. Consequently, the door is open; there is no failure on this. We were only exploring the possibilities of holding a meeting of this kind.

Costa Rica has not rejected the invitation. On the contrary, President Monge has expressed interest in meeting with Suazo Cordova to discuss the prevailing situation, and the same goes for the leaders of the other countries.

[Unidentified reporter] What is your opinion of reports that Honduras could become a U.S. protectorate?

[Paz Barnica] No contemporary nation could agree to such a situation. Neither the president nor the most humble citizen in Honduras agrees to that. Some ideas in the document presented to Henry Kissinger have been misinterpreted.

It was said that Honduras was seeking to become part of the United States by becoming a protectorate, similar to Puerto Rico's status, and this isn't true. The document says that these alternatives are incompatible with the Honduran people's character. The document states that officially. The Honduran Government will explain this matter in due time. It is an issue that is being used for ulterior motives.

[Unidentified reporter] Reports from abroad indicate that the Nicaraguan Government has charged that in the dry season Honduras will serve as a platform for an invasion of Nicaragua sponsored by the U.S. Government. What is your comment?

[Paz Barnica] Honduras will not be used as a platform to destabalize any government in the Central American region. Honduras respects principles such as nonintervention and respect for people's self-determination. Some Nicaraguan leaders have been announcing that theory for several years. Time passes and nothing happens. They are trying to distract international attention from their internal problem; fighting among Nicaraguans in Nicaraguan territory. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES DECLARATION ON GRENADA

PA262313 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The State Council has just passed a resolution concerning the U.S. invasion of Grenada. A new wound has been opened in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its flowing blood is collecting in the hands of the continent's people. Their voices and cries of combat in defense of their lives and nations shake the entire world, and they have been quick to make known their energetic protest of this latest demonstration of scorn for the efforts being made to achieve peace and brotherhood among nations, the document stated.

On Monday, 24 October, the government of the nation that believes itself to be the most powerful in the world, the United States of America, invaded, under the cover of night, without any claim to legality or political authority, and with incomparably superior forces, one of the smallest countries of the world, Grenada, whose only defect in the eyes of this administration was having followed the path of independence and the construction of a more just and free society.

The declaration reviews all the interventionist actions by U.S. imperialism, including the one which occurred in Nicaragua in 1912. The resolution asks: Is the invasion of El Salvador and Nicaragua already underway? The invasion of Grenada clearly shows that Nicaragua is not speaking without foundation when, before various international organizations, governments, parties, and the United Nations, it emphatically charges that the most evil reactionary circles are preparing plans to destabilize and commit acts of aggression against the countries of Latin America.

In the face of this situation, Nicaragua is using all the means at its disposal prepare the defense of its legitimate rights. It will both defend itself and resist any invasion. It is prepared to win and make a reality of the slogan: They shall not pass.

Therefore, the Nicaraguan State Council addresses its own people so that, aware of the real situation in our region, they will work to prepare all sectors of our defense and our young people will get ready to defend the fatherland and the revolution by joining the patriotic military service.

The declaration also addresses the U.S. Congress and people, and demands the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops from Grenada. It demands respect for the lives of Grenadians and of their right to self-determination. It also paid tribute and respects to the martyrs who have fallen, victims of that senseless act of aggression. It called upon all the peoples of the world so that, individually, collectively, and in the international organizations, they will address the U.S. Government to condemn its actions in Grenada and demand a stop to all acts of aggression against the people of that small Caribbean nation, who have the right to self-determination, freedom, and sovereignty.

It must be stressed that this declaration was unanimously approved, with the exception of Fanor Avendano Soza, the representative of the Social Christian Party. He spoke on the invasion by six countries -- more or less -- and resorted to rhetoric, comparing the current situation to the Malvinas and what is occuring in Beirut, Lebanon. At no time did he condemn U.S. imperialist aggression and the invasion of Grenada.

A very special and highly significant moment came when Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez asked for a minute of silence in memory of all the companeros -- Cubans, Grenadians, and those of other nationalities -- who died while fighting the imperialist aggressor and invader in Grenada.

GRENADIAN AMBASSADOR TO OAS ADDRESSED RALLY

PA262140 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0042 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Speech by Dessima Williams, Grenadian ambassador to the OAS and the United States, at the "Omar Torrijos Herrera Nonaligned Plaza" in Managua -- live in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish -- processed from English]

[Excerpts] My dear sisters and brothers, comrades all of free Nicaragua. In the name of the Grenadian revolution, in the name of Maurice Bishop [applause], Maurice Bishop, the fallen leader of the Grenadian revolution, and in the name of all the Grenadian revolutionaries at home and abroad, I greet you and I offer to you shoulder-to-shoulder solidarity in your courageous and historic struggle against the enemies of peace, against the enemies of your freedom, and I say to you gathered here tonight in massive numbers at such short notice that we stand firm with the Nicaraguan revolution as you face threats from counterrevolutionaries and imperialist forces. I say on behalf of all Grenadian revolutionaries: Long live the Nicaraguan revolution!

My dear sisters and brothers, tonight I stand in your arms, all those who have loved the Grenadian revolution, all those of you who have fought for the Grenadian revolution, and all those who will continue to fight for the revolution of the Grenadian and Caribbean people. I speak on behalf of the Grenadian people and I categorically and vehemently reject the invasion of the Americans into Grenada. I protest this open and unprovoked infiltration of military intervention and military occupation in our free country. There can be no justification whatsoever for United States Marines to land in free and soverign Grenada. There can be no justification for the United States of America to take military action against a small, sovereign, and independent country in the Americas.

For 4 and 1/2 years when we were building the glorious Grenadian revolution we have always said no to Yankee imperialism, no to big stick politics, no to gunboat diplomacy, and today we say no to invasions of our soveriegn territory. The Grenadian people say yes, we want our sovereignty and we will fight for it. We say yes, we want our independence and we will fight for it. Today, 25 October 1983, is a dark day in the history of the Americas, but it is already a bright day just to see you here gathered in your thousands. We Grenadians can never accept the occupation by the United States of our country. We cannot accept the invasion of our country by any foreign force. But most of all, we cannot accept the invasion of our country by those who have been our greatest opponents for 4 and 1/2 years.

We call upon all the patriotic forces, all the people of importance worldwide, and particularly the governments of this region; we call upon the progressive and revolutionary parties of Latin America, the Caribbean, and worldwide; we call upon the mass organizations of youth, women, fishermen, small businessmen, and all democratic forces to call for the prompt and immediate and complete removal of the Yankee forces from Grenada.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

Managua Television Views

PA262038 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The imperialist intervention in Grenada has demonstrated even further the reality of U.S. Government policy in current times. U.S. imperialism has nothing to offer the Asian, African, and American peoples other than shame and oppression. When peoples gather their courage to build an independent nation, the overused pretext of threats against U.S. interests and even the lives of U.S. citizens soon appears.

We already know these arguments because former U.S. Adiminstrations used them to attack us in 1909, 1912, and 1927.

The intervention in Grenada was preceded by these arguments, by military maneuvers, and by the delivery of large quantity of arms to Barbados, the Caribbean Honduras.

This shows that imperialism never carries out military maneuvers with harmless objectives. To turn Honduras into a policeman is to prepare aggression against Nicaragua. The events in Grendada will not shake us. We know that military intervention is what imperialism historically resorts to, but we also know that we have defeated it when it has invaded us. We stand ready to defeat it again.

Radio Sandino News Feature

PA261638 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 83

["Beyond the News Reports" feature: "Brutal Imperialist Aggression Against the Free and Sovereign Island of Grenada"]

[Text] The completely unjustifiable imperialist aggression launched by the United States against the free and sovereign island of Grenada deserves universal repudiation. In an effort to justify the invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops, the U.S. President declared that this was being done to restore democracy in that country.

For her part, Dominican Prime Minister Maria Eugenia Charles went even further, saying that this was not an invasion and that area's democratic countries wanted to establish on the island a provisional government that would direct the country for a few months in order to organize elections as soon as possible. A mutual aid treaty signed by the area's states after they gained their independence has been invoked in connection with all this.

But no treaty can justify actions that might harm the sovereignty of a nation, however small. Treaties are signed by sovereign states to protect their respective territorial integrity and sovereignty.

For all these reasons, the cowardly and despicable invasion of Grenada by the imperialist troops deserves the strongest possible denunciation by peace-loving countries and calls for the immediate implementation of an international mechanism that will force the United States to abandon the free and sovereign territory of Grenada. To let U.S. imperialism brutally and shamelessly trample over the fundamental principles regulating relations among nations is to sacrifice respect, right, and justice at the international level.

Our government's position could not be any clearer or more categorical. Victor Hugo Tinoco, our deputy foreign minister, has declared at the UN Security Council that the invasion of Grenada by the United States is a crude violation of the principles set forth in the UN Charter. It violates the principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and of the nonuse of force in relations among states. The situation is grave, because to permit the intervention of one state in the domestic affairs of another is to sacrifice one's own sovereignty. This is totally unacceptable. In this particular case, it would mean that in this hemisphere only the United States would be truly sovereign. But we, the worthy children of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men, have been taught that a people's sovereignty is not debated, but defended with weapon in hand. The imperialists may allege anything they want, but they must also know that they will find here a people determined to defend to the end their territory, their sovereignty, and their revolution.

The decisive hour has arrived for America. Imperialism will be defeated. Here, there, the Yankee will die.

BARRICADA Report

PA262010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1813 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The invasion of the island of Grenada by U.S. paratroopers and Marines was described today by the official newspaper BARRICADA, organ of the FSLN, as "the repulsive imposition of the brute force by the empire."

According to the newspaper, the United States showed no respect for the inalienable right of sovereignty and self-determination of the small people of a tiny Caribbean island. The landing of combined forces in Grenada is also considered a "trumpet call to alert revolutionary forces throughout the continent."

"In Nicaragua we are all on our feet, ready to reiterate to the Yankees the lessons they should have learned since the time of Sandino, and which they refused to assimilate, despite Vietnam," the editorial stated.

CUBAN WORKERS SEND MESSAGE TO FIDEL CASTRO

PA262250 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2348 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Cuban internationalist workers in Nicaragua declared today that they stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the heroic people of Sandino. In a message sent to Cuban President Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, the Cubans living in Nicaragua stated that those Cuban workers heroically fighting on Grenada serve as their example. They wrote: In the face of their determination and ideals, Reagan's hordes can do nothing.

The document charges that the barbaric Yankees, the pirates of the 20th century, are spilling the blood of workers, of Cuban internationalists in Grenada. The message adds that this criminal act of aggression launched by the Yankee soldiers forms a bond of blood among the peoples of Grenada, Nicaragua, Cuba, and all of Latin America.

In a dispatch datelined Managua, the PRENSA LATINA news agency noted that the Cuban internationalists recalled the statement made by Fidel Castro 13 years ago during the ceremonies commemorating 26 July. Concerning Latin America, he said: We don't want to build a paradise on the slopes of a volcano. After declaring that they are keeping and will continue to keep their solemn word, the Cuban internationalists added: We are on the Sandinist volcano that is Nicaragua, a place which suffers daily attacks and is under siege by beasts armed and directed by imperialism. We serve the Nicaraguan people with our sweat and knowledge, they added. For them and our America, we are willing to take up weapons and shed our last drop of blood, the communique from the Cuban internationalist workers in Nicaragua stated. Once again they expressed the combative solidarity of the heroic and sister people of Cuba in the face of the aggressive campaign against Nicaragua. They did this in much the same way as the Cuban internationalist companeros who have recently died defending the sovereignty and independence of Grenada during the invasion of U.S. imperialism.

FDN LEADER SEES 'MESSAGE' IN INTERVENTION

PA262021 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) views with "sympathy" the invasion of the island of Grenada and has said that "it is a message for the Sandinists on what can happen in Central America." Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, president of the FDN Directorate, said here today that he believes the Caribbean area countries were right in asking for U.S. help, "since they felt threatened."

Referring to certain similarities between the Grenada invasion and the current regional crisis, Calero referred to the meeting held by the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, on 1 October and noted that "everybody should see clearly" what is behind that.

However, Calero stated that the FDN has addressed all the Contadora Group countries, asking them to mediate in the conflict "among Nicaraguans." Calero believes that if the Contadora peace effort fails, the situation will be analyzed at a forthcoming OAS General Assembly meeting to take place in Washington on 14 November.

The FDN believes that the Managua regime "is near collapse and will fall in 6 or 8 months" because of the internal situation. According to the FDN high command, that organization has 10,000 men inside Nicaragua, armed with Belgian-made FAL rifles, Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, .50 caliber machineguns, and RPG rockets.

Calero added that the armed groups are distributed mostly through the Nicaraguan departments of Madriz, Nueva Segovia, and Jinotega. He said the attacks on the Pacific coast ports of Corinto and Sandino will continue. Regarding the placing of mines in Port Sandino, the FDN leader said that the explosives remain in areas near the coast, "where tankers must deliver crude for the existing oil pipeline."

Calero justified the placing of mines -- a great danger to ships -- saying that they are in a war zone and will only affect tankers going to deliver oil, not ships moving in other areas.

The anti-Sandinist leader said that several months ago the FDN had had "foreign advisers" who, judging from "their accent," were from South American countries such as Chile, Argentina, or Uruguay, but added that he has not seen them for a long time.

Calero said that only 2 or 3 percent of the FDN forces are former members of Somoza's National Guard. He said that the age of many anti-Sandinist fighters ranges between 17 and 20, and therefore they could not have belonged to the Somozist Guard.

The top FDN leader admitted that one of the alternatives considered by the FDN is the occupation of a piece of Nicaraguan territory, followed by the creation of a government and a request for international aid. According to Calero, the FDN is sure it would receive aid from several countries.

Calero said the work being carried out by the FDN task forces is "very sad" and that once they win, "there will be neither revenge nor retaliation."

PASTORA QUITS ARDE, ALLEGES ROBELO 'BETRAYAL'

PA261708 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1627 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Mountains of Nicaragua, 26 Oct (EFE) -- Commander Eden Pastora has broken all political and military ties with the anti-Sandinist guerrilla group the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), which he had headed. According to statements Pastora made to EFE, he made this decision in reprisal for the decision by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), an ally of ARDE led by Alfonso Robelo, to send soldiers to train at military academies in Argentina and Honduras.

Pastora said that he felt "betrayed" by the MDN, and specifically by Dr Robelo, who decided without consulting him to send his men to train in academies "commited to imperialism."

Political circles of Commander Cero's [Pastora's] general staff believe that the MDN intention is to form "parallel general staffs" with an ideological orientation different from that which has prevailed up to now in the armed struggle within Nicaraguan territory.

Commander Pastora left open the doors of reconciliation, dependent on a satisfactory and convincing explanation of the military decision made by the MDN, an allied group of ARDE.

Pastora Spokesmen Deny Break

PA261741 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Spokesmen for Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) today denied in this capital reports about a break in relations between the leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE).

After urgently contacting Pastora, his spokesman told ACAN-EFE here that there had been no such situation, and that what had happened was a reaction provoked by "sources interested in creating this problem, making Commander Cero believe that other ARDE leaders are acting behind his back."

Sources not identified by the spokesmen had sent Pastora, who is in southern Nicaragua, news that his companero in the alliance, Alfonso Robelo, was sending soldiers to be trained in Argentina and Honduras, in academies "commited to imperialism."

Robelo is the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), which is part of ARDE.

According to the spokesmen for "Commander Cero," the question has been clarified and "totally overcome."

ANTI-SANDINISTS ANNOUNCE CREATION OF NEW GROUP

PA261452 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Abelardo Taboada and Eduardo Sanchez, dissidents of Eden Pastora's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), have announced here the creation of a new Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary group called the Third Path Movement [Movimiento Tercera Via -- M-3].

The anti-Sandinists, who seek to form a common front in conjunction with ARDE and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), assert that they are supported by Nicaraguan exiles in Costa Rica and receive financial assistance from Cuban anti-Castroite organizations based in Miami; but denied that they have links with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Taboada explained that M-3's goal is "to chart a strategy together with all groups struggling to establish democracy in Nicaragua, which should begin with the creation of a patriotic coordinating organization involving representatives of all Nicaraguan fighters."

One of the base points of this strategy will be to draft a government program aimed at "the establishment of a state of legality and political and economic democracy," Taboada explained. He said during a news conference that the program "will seal a formal commitment among the anti-Sandinist groups and prevent fratricidal fighting after victory over the Managua government."

MISKITO WOMAN CALLS FOR UNITY OF INDIAN GROUPS

PA222002 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] (Eunice Rigby), a Miskito mother who lost her only son, a victim of the counterrevolution operating in northern Zelaya, yesterday called for the unity of all Indian groups on the Atlantic coast. She is a member of a delegation of heroes' mothers of the Atlantic coast who participated in the solemn hearing of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, in Managua. This mother, who suffers the pain of having lost her only child, said that the Miskito, Suma, Rama, and Creole communities of the Atlantic coast should unite to determinedly fight the aggression afflicting the Nicaraguan people.

Accusing U.S. imperialism of financing and directing the crimes against the best children of Nicaragua, companera (Rigby) exhorted her fellow Indians to courageously defend this land, which has been humiliated by the counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism.

RADIO HAVANA INTERVIEWS FMLN-FDR'S SAMAYOA

PA191508 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Interview with Salvador Samayoa, member of FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, by Pedro Martinez Pirez, at the Meeting for Peace and Against Imperialist Intervention, held on 18 October in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez Pirez] How do you view the support that can be obtained from this solemn meeting for the heroic cause of the Salvadoran people?

[Samayoa] It is another firm step toward the organization, unity, and active solidarity of Latin America. Awareness and a fighting spirit will undoubtedly increase as a result of meetings like this one. Today we heard here a proposal to organize a Bolivarian-Latin American brigade to help defend Nicaragua, and eventually, other Latin American countries.

[Martinez Pirez] What have been the results of the dialogue between your fronts and representatives of the U.S. Government?

[Samayoa] There have been no results.

[Martinez Pirez] Why?

[Samayoa] Because the United States is not really interested in negotiating. It is simply playing a make-believe game to improve its image domestically and internationally.

[Martinez Pirez] Are you still in favor of a negotiated, peaceful political solution to the conflict?

[Samayoa] Yes, we are in favor of it. We feel it is our international responsibility to contribute to peace in Central America and the rest of the world.

[Martinez Pirez] What do you think about the revival of CONDECA, which the United States is trying to promote through the Guatemalan regime?

[Samayoa] It is intended to have an intimidating psychological effect. We know their armies are too busy with the revolutionary movements in their own countries to be able to divert their forces to attack another country.

[Martinez Pirez] Many in Latin America and other parts of the world are asking how a country like El Salvador, with a small population and no mountains, can foster a guerrilla movement such as yours?

[Samayoa] It is possible because of the people's fighting determination.

[Martinez Pirez] What are the guerrillas using as a refuge? Where are the guerrillas hiding and operating in El Salvador?

[Samayoa] We are operating everywhere in El Salvador, in the cities, rural areas, and the few mountains we have in the northern part of the country. But our refuge everywhere is the people.

[Martinez Pirez] How would you summarize the current political-military situation in El Salvador?

[Samayoa] It is a time of profound and intense revolutionary activity. We are in a period of decisive battles for the seizure of power.

[Martinez Pirez] Would you like to add anything else?

[Samayoa] Yes, I wish to express very warm and heartfelt greetings to the people of Cuba.

AFL-CIO INVITES PASTORA TO VISIT UNITED STATES

PA221642 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Commander Eden Pastora, leader of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, which is a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, recently received a formal invitation to visit the United States from the AFL-CIO, the most powerful labor union in the democratic world. This union groups over 20 million workers. Its invitation has two-fold significance for our struggle: On the one hand, it is important to note that the initiative for this invitation results from the concerns of workers in the democratic world, who want to learn about the real problems of our working class, which is being subjected and committed to foreign political interests. On the other hand, it is evident that the workers want greater participation in the events currently affecting the nations of Central America.

The AFL-CIO feels that Commander Pastora is an authentic democratic leader who identifies with the workers' interests and who does not want to see the Nicaraguan people's labor used to support totalitarian regimes.

CLANDESTINE REPORTS BAN ON LA PRENSA EDITORIAL

PA221653 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] An editorial that was to be published by the Nicaraguan people's newspaper LA PRENSA was arbitrarily censored for its contents, which stated that there is no freedom without freedom of the press. The author of this editorial was the martyr of public liberties, Dr Pedro Joaquin Chomorro Cardenal, who was mysteriously killed and whose assassination has not yet been explained.

According to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, director of LA PRENSA, the decision to censor this editorial was a grave one, because his father's ideas are thus being suppressed. Furthermore, we must tell our people that in addition to this new arbitrary abuse, unidentified people have been making threats with the clear intention of provoking actions in which the infamous divine mobs of assassin Tomas Borge and the scoundrels who follow him would play an important role.

LA PRENSA's editorial council has asked for open dialogue with the members of the collective of treason. It has also clearly demanded fulfillment of points 4 and 5 of the Contadora Group's document recommending the establishment of pluralistic and democratic regimes in Central America.

Chamorro Barrios feels that national dialogue involving the sectors both at home and abroad must begin if the polarization that is currently taking place in our homeland is to be stopped. This information has been released to the international press for dissemination throughout the world.

ARDE LEADER HUGO SPADAFORA INTERVIEWED

PA212156 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Interview with Hugo Spadafora, former Panamanian deputy health minister and current member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, by moderators Velma Ritter and Irene Guerra de Delgado; carried on the "Expectativa" program; date and place of interview not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Spadafora] Central America is geographically similar to the Balkan states in Europe. It is also similar to those states in its historical role.

The various wars currently going on in Central America remind us of the climate of insecurity and fear that the world went through at the turn of this century. Later, on the pretext of an assassination attempt in Sarajevo, World War I erupted, which took place between 1914 and 1918.

Nowadays, the American Balkans have placed the world in a situation we thought had been resolved through the appearance of the atomic bomb after World War II.

The big world powers' direct confrontation at our doorsteps leads us to reflect on the meaning that these small agricultural states, subjected to various foreign pressures since well before their independence in the 19th century, have as peoples of peace or war, as peoples of "balkanization," that is to say, as peoples of division or union.

As a Central American country, Nicaragua is not far from the political and economic pattern of the other countries of the area. It would seem, however, that the incidents in Nicaragua's political history have occurred with greater intensity and frequency. Like the other countries in the area, Nicaragua has for a long time suffered from economic dependency, which has caused its population to become more and more divided between the few that own much and the many who own little or nothing.

Since its independence from Spain, Nicaragua has had to suffer various interventions by foreign forces and the dominance and monopoly of a few families who took turns in power. To cite the latest example, in 1936 the Somoza family assumed power and stayed until 1979, when the last member of the Somoza dynasty, Anastasio Somoza Debayle, was overthrown by the Sandinist revolutionary forces.

After Somoza's overthrow and the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, differences within the revolutionary group begin to appear. Former allies are now opponents, and several counterrevolutionary groups have appeared which, dissatisfied with the new Marxist-Leninist orientation of the government of the nine in Nicaragua, have organized themselves in order to overthrow the government.

Within this historical perspective, it is more than proper to ask whether the Nicaraguan people will ever attain that longed-for peace and be able to elect their officials; and whether the dream of social justice is just that, a dream, impossible to realize.

[First unidentified moderator] Dr Spadafora, we would like you to explain the nature of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance].

[Spadafora] Hugo Spadafora is cooperating with ARDE in its political and military struggle against totalitarianism in Nicaragua. Spadafora is, then, on the side of the four organizations that comprise this alliance, namely, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, headed by Alfonso Robelo; the Sandino Revolutionary Front, headed by Commander Eden Pastora; the Sandinist Unity of Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas, MISURASATA, headed by Brooklyn Rivera; and the Christian Democratic movement that has recently joined this alliance. I am specifically working with MISURASATA, the armed Indian movement fighting totalitarianism in the Atlantic area.

It is my purpose to continue working with the Atlantic area's Indians until the nine fall.

After studying and living through the Nicaraguan problem since -- or even before -- the triumph, and after having participated in the armed struggle in Nicaragua for 5 months, from 2 May until a couple of weeks ago, I have reached the conclusion that it will be the Indians from the Atlantic area who will be the decisive factor in the political-military defeat of totalitarianism in Nicaragua. It will be there where the swamps, the so-called "swampos," will swallow them.

[Second unidentified moderator] I understand that there are only 2,000 Indians, who are grouped under Brooklyn Rivera.

[Spadafora] As far as I understand, 2,000 armed Indians are meant, because there are 270,000 people living on the Atlantic coast. We can count on arming 10 percent of these people, or 27,000. Let's be even more conservative, and let's suppose 15,000 or 20,000 Indians are to be armed in the Atlantic zone, who will be able to fight in their own territory, which they know well [all figures as heard]. Then, there will not be any Cubans or Soviets or modern techniques that can overwhelm them, the simple Indian guerrillas. I repeat, I believe that it will be the Indians who will make all interventionists and all troops from the nine bite the dust, or, better said, the mud of the Nicaraguan "swampos." There, the backbone of the Nicaraguan totalitarian army will be broken.

[First moderator] Dr Spadafora, on seeing both groups, the Sandinist government holding power today, and you, the counterrevolutionaries who also fought the Somozist regime during the revolution, people wonder about the financial means that you people have. To us, it's clear that the Sandinist regime is aided by the Soviet Union and Cuba. You counterrevolutionaries have been accused of getting CIA aid. You certainly have to have some means in order to arm the Indians and the others who carry out the counterrevolution. Is this not a little inconsistent with your internationalist, Bolivarian stance of Latin American independence, that is to say, in allowing two superpowers to be behind this game?

[Spadafora] In the first place, I would like to clarify some terms. We are not counterrevolutionaries, as you have said, who are confronting the revolutionaries, presumably the nine; nor are we anti-Sandinists. We are revolutionaries and Sandinists. We are fighting for what, before 1978, before 1979, was defined as the Sandinist revolution, that is to say, a really nonaligned revolution; a pluralist, nontotalitarian, and democratic revolution. We believe that it is precisely the nine and their followers who are counterrevolutionaries, because they have corrupted what was to be and must be the greatest and most promising revolution in the history of Latin America.

We are not to be held responsible for the fact that the world has been divided by the two superpowers, the two big imperialisms, the Soviet Union and the United States. We have not determined this. What we really ought to do is keep outside this East-West confrontation. This is one of the Sandinist revolution's commitments that was not accomplished by the nine. Let's remember that Carter himself, in order to avoid problems in Panama, was forced to turn over the canal to our country and to recognize almost all our sovereign rights. Carter himself was also forced to reach a compromise with the facts, with reality. He realized in 1978-1979 that he was no longer able to maintain a purely imperialist relationship with Nicaragua.

Carter showed a certain flexibility, of which the nine in a mean, stupid, clumsy manner, did not take advantage of. Rather, in a sectarian, dogmatic manner, because they had been formed in Marxism-Leninism, they gratuitously hitched their wagon to Soviet imperialism. We think this historic mistake made by the nine has condemned them, and will allow us to defeat them both politically and militarily.

[Second moderator] It is known that international aid prefers to cooperate with the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] rather than with ARDE.

[Spadafora] That is clear and logical and has been included in the U.S. imperialist logic. The United States wants to have unconditional agents in the struggle against the nine. The FDN was initially formed by former Somozist guards, that is to say, former National Guard members. This requires an explanation, because there were and still are many former Nicaraguan National Guard members who weren't and aren't Somozists. This is similar to our [Panamanian] National Guard, where both officers and soldiers sometimes have not agreed with the leaders.

The FDN was initially founded by former National Guard members. At present, the FDN is an alliance of many forces. What ARDE points out, and I agree with them, is that as long as there are in the FDN staff former Somozist generals deeply committed to the dictatorship during the repression against the people in those times, an alliance is not possible. This is the position held by ARDE, which I share.

I believe that the Americans, in the case of Nicaragua, are showing the delicacy of an elephant in a china shop. Americans think that by fully supporting the FDN in the north they will best be able to defeat the nine. I hold that the nine will not be defeated as long as the Indians in the Atlantic zone are not armed.

[First moderator] Dr Spadafora, allow me to be a little pessimistic. What guarantees whether a counterrevolutionary movement like yours, which is already split, has agreed or not on a program to be implemented as soon as you attain your objective? Such a program was not fulfilled by the nine who, according to you, betrayed it.

[Spadafora] Good question. Who guarantees democracy in Costa Rica? Who guarantees the democratization process in Panama? Who guarantees democratization in any country in the world? Only the people.

It has been said that the Nicaraguan people have been betrayed. Who guarantees that these people will not be betrayed again? Only the Nicaraguan people themselves.

[Second moderator] Now, Dr Spadafora, returning to the armed struggle, some press dispatches report that your group does not control any region in Nicaragua. You failed in the taking of the fort located in the mountainous region southeast of Nicaragua. You also failed in a skirmish close to the San Juan River on the Atlantic coast. It has further been said that your group controls only the Costa Rican border area.

[Spadafora] That is not correct. In the first place, the guerrilla struggle started, as you well know, in a very irregular manner. Small groups harassed and ambushed the enemy on rivers, on roads, in their barracks, etc. The guerrilla struggle does not have as its objective the taking of positions to defend them. This explains why we do not hold cities, towns, or barracks for any extended period of time in order to defend them. This is not the purpose of the guerrilla struggle; we all know that.

Let's start by remembering Che's failed effort. He took towns, but not to defend them. Anyone who knows something about guerrilla warfare knows this. We have taken towns. I participated in the taking of Haulover, as leader, along with another companero, 20 km south of the Maiz River and some 15-20 km north of San Juan del Norte.

[Second moderator] Dr Spadafora, you are fighting a ruling class that took power through guerrilla warfare. They are experienced and know the country by heart. At present, the Sandinists have the best army in Central America.

[Spadafora] I discuss this, too, in my writings. I hope the nine make the mistake of thinking that this struggle resembles the previous struggle. The former struggle against Somoza was, really, an urban people's insurrection. The cities' residents were the ones who defeated Somoza. The most important guerrilla fronts -- northern, southern, and the one in the interior -- were basically made up of city dwellers rather than peasants.

This time the peasants will play a leading role and, as I have said, basically the Indians. Right now there are already liberated areas within Nicaragua where we move freely and where I will move freely myself in a few weeks at the side of the Indians. But we are still in the first stage, a stage of irregular guerrilla warfare.

Later, the struggle of movement will be started; and, as I have said, when thousands of Indians have been armed, then the war of positions will be started. We will then take roads, rivers, and cities from the enemy until we reach Managua.

[Second moderator] But it has been said that you have only eight assault rifles, some rocket launchers, some mortars, two cannon, and that the war materiel is made in Taiwan.

[Spadafora] No, no, no. We have very good arms, but still in insufficient numbers. The arms we have are not so scarce as you have just mentioned, but still they are insufficient because, and I reiterate, this is fundamental in my opinion. We will win the war when there are at least 10,000-15,000 armed Indians in addition to the other fronts.

HARASSMENT OF MSGR OBANDO Y BRAVO CLAIMED

PA211619 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Dozens of young people who were sent to attack Msgr Obando y Bravo met with serious trouble when the Catholics accompanying the prelate following a mass at La Sierrita Church surrounded the archbishop, thus becoming a solid wall of protection for our religious leader against the attacks, which were an attempt to prevent the celebration of the Eucharist.

This was just one of the many difficulties faced by Msgr Obando y Bravo as the divine hordes organized by criminal Tomas Borge and his servants tried to prevent the celebration of the mass. Before the service at La Sierrita began, the hoodlums had posted themselves outside the church in an effort to intimidate those who wanted to participate in the mass.

Following the mass, the participants took part in a procession around La Sierrita. It was then that the hordes began their harassment, shouting insults and throwing sticks in an effort to break up the process. Though this provoked anger among Catholics, they remained in a staunch circle around the archbishop, causing the hoodlums to depart the premises leaving behind their sticks, rocks, and posters with slogans intended to discredit Msgr Obando y Bravo.

During the procession, one of the demonstrators threw a rock at the crowd, but Msgr Obando remained undisturbed until the ceremony was completed.

BRIEFS

SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION -- The State Council yesterday approved the creation of a special commission to keep parliaments throughout the world informed concerning the critical national emergency being faced by Nicaragua. The commission will be headed by Commander Leticia Herrera and will include Carmen Moreno, of the Sandinist Front; Domingo Sanchez, of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Mauricio Diaz, of the Popular Social Christian Party; Angela Rosa Acevedo, of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, AMNLAF; Eligio Palacios, of the Sandinist Defense Committee; Dr Orlando Quinones, of the Independent Liberal Party; Dr Julio Ramon Garcia, of the Social Christian Party; and (Manuel A. Barrios) of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83 PA]

REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN GRENADA AFTER INVASION

Civilians Used as Hostages

LD270820 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1552 GMT 26 Oct 83

[By David Bradshaw, PA Political Staff]

[Text] United States forces on Grenada were using Cuban civilians as human shields in the fighting, the Cuban Embassy in London claimed today. Cuban First Secretary Mr Luis Palacios told a press conference in the Commons that recent despatches suggested "they are using them as hostages to take positions." He added: "We have been in contact with our representatives in Grenada and we are aware of what the situation is."

Cubans End Resistance

PA261843 Havana International Service in Spanish 1831 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Cuban Revolutionary Government issued the following communique this afternoon:

We are reporting to the people that at 0700 all communications between the Cuban Embassy in Grenada and Cuban defensive positions were suspended. It wasn't possible to obtain more information on the development of the latest fighting and the individual fate of each of the companeros defending the positions. All we can say is that at 0955, the Cuban Embassy in Grenada reported that the last enemy attack on our positions was carried out with every means: fighter planes, helicopters, heavy and medium artillery, and mortar fire. It added that in the end, a group of six companeros, clinging to our flag, continued fighting.

At 1117, the ambassador reported: There is no more Cuban resistance. The combatants of the last redoubt did not surrender, they died for the fatherland.

Communique: 600 Workers Alive

PA270414 Havana International Service in Spanish 0350 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Cuban Government; date not given]

[Text] The Cuban people are informed that, in accordance with facts gleaned from reports by the Cuban Embassy in Grenada and other sources, approximately 600 Cuban construction workers and collaborators are still alive. This figure includes a number of wounded. The status of some 100 Cubans is still unknown, but it is hoped that the number of dead will be considerably lower than this figure. The U.S. Government has yet to report the number of dead and wounded who were in the positions defended by the Cubans.

This afternoon, Colombian President Belisario Betancur notified Companero Fidel by telephone that he, on behalf of Colombia, and Felipe Gonzalez, on behalf of Spain, would be willing, if Cuba agreed, to make immediate efforts so that the construction workers and collaborators might be transported from Barbados to Cuba aboard the ship, "Vietnam Heroico."

Fidel asked them to make similar efforts so that the wounded who are able to travel and the bodies of the dead may be claimed from the United States and transported by plane from Barbados to Cuba. He also requested that their efforts ensure adequate medical attention for the wounded who are unable to travel and all facilities to return to Cuba as soon as they are able to do so.

The Colombian president and the Spanish prime minister will also concern themselves with the Grenadian revolutionary fighters who must leave their fatherland and travel to Cuba.

The Cuban Government accepted and expressed profound thanks for the efforts that Spain and Colombia will undertake in this regard.

Colombia-Spain Repatriation Offer

OW270526 Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, Oct 27 (AFP) -- Cuba last night accepted Colombia's and Spain's offer to arrange the repatriation of Cubans captured on Grenada, the [words indistinct]. About 600 were believed to be held by the U.S. invasion force, including an unknown number of wounded. "Considerably less" than 100 of the Cuban technical aid workers on Grenada were killed, the government estimated. (They were also militiamen who were ordered to defend themselves.) President Fidel Castro accepted the good-offices mission of Colombia's President Belisario Betancur and Spain's Premier Felipe Gonzalez in a telephone conversation with Mr Betancur, a government statement said.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO GANDHI ON GRENADA

FL261804 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz has sent a personal message to Indira Gandhi, president of the Nonaligned Movement and prime minister of India. The message was personally delivered to Mrs. Gandhi by the Cuban ambassador to India, Jose Perez Novoa. It has been learned that in the document, the president of the Cuban Council of State and Ministers informed the president of the Nonaligned Movement about the recent events concerning the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The letter also contained other information for the prime minister of India about the dangerous situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

According to the latest reports from New York, the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement will meet within a few hours to consider the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which is a member of the movement.

ARMANDO HART CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK BEFORE UNESCO

FL261720 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1531 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Paris -- Armando Hart-Davalos, Cuban minister of culture and member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, today condemned the brutal aggression suffered by the Grenadian people.

Speaking before the 22d session of UNESCO's General Conference, Hart demanded an immediate end to the U.S. intervention in Grenada and called for the solidarity of the countries participating in the event with the people of the Caribbean island. The Cuban minister asserted that nothing can justify the presence of U.S. troops in that tiny country, which never posed a threat to its neighbors and much less to the most potent military power in the world.

Hart asked the plenary conference: What right do they have to attack and invade Grenada? He concluded that only the U.S. attempt to arrogate the role of the world's gendarme can be the motive for such a hideous act. He also pointed out that Cuba has unselfishly cooperated with the people of Grenada in the areas of education, science, and construction, activities which, as a matter of fact, fall in the UNESCO field of action and in that of other similar organizations.

Hart said that the Cuban coworkers in Grenada have heroically resisted and continue to resist to keep from having the independence of Latin American and Caribbean peoples easily destroyed. Hart noted that this U.S. Marine intervention does not constitute an isolated incident but a traditional practice since the beginning of this century, which at this time is not limited to the Caribbean and Central America but makes itself felt in other parts of the world.

Hart warned the representatives of UNESCO member countries attending the conference that this aggression could constitute a precedence capable of being repeated in any other part of the world and urged them to keep that in mind.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS ALARCON ON INVASION OF GRENADA

OW261845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Cuban Vice-Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon today told foreign reporters that there are armed Cuban construction workers and a military advisory group in Grenada, but no combat troops.

The reporters' questions and Alarcon's answers follow:

Q. Has the U.S. State Department informed Cuba and the Soviet Union of its decision to invade Grenada in advance?

A. "The United States had suddenly and insidiously attacked our personnel working at Grenada's airport several hours before it informed (us) of the invasion of Grenada."

Q. Are there any Cuban soldiers fighting in Grenada?

A. "There is none fighting in Grenada. They (the Cuban personnel in Grenada) are construction workers, doctors and technicians, and a military advisory group helping Grenada's Armed Forces."

Q. Is there any Cuban casualty figures?

A. "There has yet been no specific figures, because we are out of touch with the scenes of fighting (in Grenada)."

Q. Will Cuba react to this by sending its troops to Nicaragua?

A. "This has nothing to do with what is happening in Grenada. If Nicaragua is invaded, the United States will suffer a crushing defeat, because they are bound to deal with an armed people."

Q. What type of weapons are the (Cuban) construction workers using in Grenada?

A. "The Cuban construction workers and collaborators are using light infantry weapons issued to them by Bishop not long ago, to be used in self-defence, as they did."

Q. How many construction workers are there in Grenada?

A. "In Grenada, about 500."

Q. How will Cuba react (against the invasion)?

A. "Our instructors and collaborators will display their heroism with which they have defended themselves in the face of the attacks by the rebels and the U.S. Marines."

SECURITY COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING ON GRENADA

Roa Kouri Denounces Invasion

FL261512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The UN Security Council last night began to analyze the U.S. invasion of Grenada, despite pressures by the United States to transfer the meeting to the Organization of American States, OAS.

During the meeting, Cuba condemned the aggression perpetrated by the United States against the Caribbean island and characterized it as an act of flagrant violation of the UN Charter and of international law. The Cuban ambassador reiterated in his speech the right of the Grenadian people and of all people to determine the political, economic, and social system of their choice.

Roa Kouri said that Cuba demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops and their supernumeraries from Grenadian territory. The Cuban diplomat said that all the pretexts used by the United States to hide its international disgraces are useless for its ill-advised goals.

In another part of his speech, the Cuban representative said, quote: We hope that the members of the Council will fulfill their high responsibility according to the charter and that the Latin American states will condemn this criminal aggression against a small country in our America, unquote.

Demands Unconditional Withdrawal

FL270052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Before the UN Security Council this afternoon, Cuba demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops which invaded Grenada. Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri, in a speech before the Security Council, reiterated the right of the people of Grenada and that of all peoples to self-determination, to choose, without foreign meddling, the economic, political, and social system they freely select. Likewise, he called on the Security Council not to allow the current U.S. Government's aggressive policy to govern the destiny of the international community, whether in the Middle East, southern Africa, or Latin America.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN ADEN

GF262038 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] A press conference was held at the Cuban Embassy this morning that was attended by various information media in Aden. The press conference dealt with the flagrant U.S. interference in Grenada and the aggression which the Cuban workers and experts were subjected to by the U.S. forces.

Cuban Ambassador Comrade Ulises Estrada warned about the consequences of this flagrant interference and (?attack) which the U.S. forces have launched against the Cuban workers and experts in Grenada. He affirmed that the Cuban Government is intensively following the current incidents in Grenada and it is a flagrant violation of the principle of noninterference in the affairs of Grenada.

In a statement to the radio, Comrade Ulises Estrada affirmed the importance of denouncing this crime which the United States is committing against the Grenadian people. He said: "All the peace-loving peoples should exert all their efforts to denounce this crime."

VARIOUS GROUPS DENOUNCE, PROTEST OVER EVENTS

Rallies, Demonstrations Held

FL261416 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Many rallies, demonstrations, and other activities in support of the Cuban construction workers and collaborators confronting the imperialist aggression in Grenada have been taking place in the past few hours like a huge wave from the largest population centers to the most isolated places in Cuba.

In Camaguey, dozens of neighbors gathered quickly at 20 de Mayo Street and Central Road of that city and, in a unanimous and revolutionary manner, repudiated the U.S. aggression against the small eastern Caribbean island.

The Cuban Journalists' Union initiated a declaration in which they stated the broadest and most active solidarity with the Grenadian people, victims of the insane and warmongering policy of Ronald Reagan's administration.

The Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples denounced the insolent violation of the most elementary norms of international law by the United States in Grenada, about which it could not remain impassive.

ICAP Denounces Action

FL261630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples [ICAP] has called on the public, international organizations, social organizations, friendship associations, and on progressive and peace-loving movements to denounce the gross Yankee military intervention in Grenada and to demand that it cease immediately.

Jurists Denounce Invasion

FL261620 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Union of Cuban Jurists has demanded an end to the armed intervention of U.S. troops and the clumsy meddling in the internal affairs of Grenada.

Through a communique released in our capital, the organization denounces the criminal armed aggression and invasion of Grenadian territory, which violates the most fundamental human rights and the sovereignty of that country.

UPEC Issues Appeal

FL261610 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] In view of the grave situation connected with the latest events in Grenada, the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] has issued an appeal to all journalists of this hemisphere and of the world to express their solidarity with the Grenadian people. UPEC demands an end to the armed invasion of that tiny country and an end to all foreign intervention in Grenadian internal affairs. It also denounces the brutal aggression suffered by the people of Grenada at the hands of the U.S. Government. Similarly, it solicits the broadest and most active solidarity with the Grenadian people, victims of the insane and warmongering policies of the United States, which tries to impose its law through force on behalf of reactionary, inhumane, and aggressive sectors.

'OUR AMERICA' PRAISES NICARAGUAN PEACE PROPOSALS

PA250315 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The situation in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua, has deteriorated because the United States seems intent on choosing the option of war. The U.S. Government reacted with total indifference, not to mention rejection, toward the plans for a solution that were officially presented by Nicaragua last Friday in Washington. The Sandinist Government's initiative, which was also addressed to the governments of the Contadora Group countries and other Central American countries, includes three treaties and an agreement. They seek to guarantee peace and security in the region. These proposals represent the first specific global proposal ever presented to solve the Central American crisis. The documents were presented by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

The Nicaraguan proposals include mandatory international pledges and guarantees for compliance, including verification mechanisms that would be guaranteed by the Contadora Group member states. The drafts of three treaties and an agreement were proposed by Nicaragua as an indivisible whole, comprising bilateral treaties between the United States and Nicaragua, and between Nicaragua and Honduras. It also includes a multilateral treaty between Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and an agreement to solve the Salvadoran conflict.

The documents include the state's pledge not to use threats or force; intervene directly or indirectly in other states' internal affairs; or allow the use of their territories for arms trafficking, attacks on other states, or any other hostile action against another nation. The Nicaraguan proposal establishes that the Contadora Group countries will act as guarantor states. They would be in charge of enforcing these agreements and would be empowered to investigate any violation, as well as impose sanctions, in the form of mandatory fines and compensation.

The proposed accords might even lead to other negotiations concerning arms control, the problem of foreign military advisers in Central America, and any other social-economic matters.

The document that includes the Nicaraguan proposals stresses that, even though Nicaragua has been subject, since 1981, to daily aggression from other countries in the region and covert actions which violate international norms, it offers these accords as proof of its sincerity to solve the growing crisis in Central America.

Washington received these proposals with indifference. U.S. State Department spokesman Allan Romberg even went so far as to argue that the text contained shrill, anti-U.S. language, as he described it. He even was of the view that the Nicaraguan proposal was deficient. This was the U.S. Government's initial reaction. In this regard, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said that Washington's response will prove whether the United States is really serious concerning peace, mutual respect for the sovereignty of brother countries in this hemisphere, and respect for international law.

CASTRO CHAIRS EVALUATION OF BASTION 83 EXERCISES

FL221249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, presided over a meeting held at the main offices of the Central Committee during which the participants reviewed the results of the Bastion 83 strategic exercises.

Main party, state, and mass organizations leaders attended the meeting.

The commander in chief evaluated the strategic maneuvers, terming them a great step forward in the preparation of the people for the defense and for raising the level of the revolution's capability to fight back. Fidel stressed that Bastion 83 is the starting point of a qualitatively superior phase in the preparation of the people for defense, which will make each Cuban a combatant for the people's war.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES HAVANA MILITIAWOMEN

FL141446 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of the FAR, congratulated the militiawomen of the territorial troops of Havana City for having incorporated more than 50,000 women into that armed group. With great satisfaction -- says the congratulatory message -- I received the letter informing me that, with the incorporation of more than 50,000 women from that province into the Territorial Militia Troops and with the organization of dozens of battalions, you have carried out the process of establishing female units in that combat group. In like manner, he describes that effort as a worthy response of the followers of Mariana Grajales, although, in all the battles fought by our people, Cuban womanhood has always participated in a firm and determined manner. That incorporation is one more example of the impressive politico-ideological development achieved by [Cuban] women and an expression of their permanent willingness to defend the revolution, states the congratulatory message from Raul to the militiawomen of Havana City.

MONTANE SPEECH COMMEMORATES CASTRO'S DEFENSE

FL162030 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Moncada assault group, alternate member of the Politburo, and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, a few hours ago spoke during the national ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of "History Will Absolve Me," held at the site where Fidel Castro made the plea in his own defense over the events of 26 July.

Several of the comrades who assisted in printing and distributing the first copies of "History Will Absolve Me," were present at the ceremony. During his keynote speech, Montane Oropesa said:

[Begin Montane recording] "History Will Absolve Me" was the combat plan of a revolution that would only succeed with the armaments and the crucial support of the masses. The people and the armaments were thus united once and for all in the history of the Cuban revolution: A union which began in these historic eastern mountains, a union which was forged in those unforgettable days of the rebel offensive, a union which -- here in Santiago de Cuba -- had one of its most emotional expressions during the triumphant entry into the city of the commander in chief leading the revolutionary army. [end recording]

VALDES HEADS REBEL FRONT ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

FL151626 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1456 GMT on 15 October begins live coverage of the main ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Las Villas Guerrilla Front led by Ernesto Che Guevara from the town of Pedrero, municipality of Fomento, in Sancti Spiritus Province.

The announcer sets the scene and notes that Cuban Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes, slated to deliver the ceremony's keynote speech, is entering the speaker's platform along with Politburo member Sergio del Valle, and alternate Politburo member Armando Acosta, among other Cuban officials.

The announcer reports on a military ceremony where Ramiro Valdes presents the combat flag to Fomento's 298th Regiment of the Territorial Militia Troops.

Ramiro Valdes then delivers a 32-minute speech noting the history behind the establishment of the Las Villas guerrilla front.

Delivers Speech

FL172100 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1505 GMT on 15 October carried a speech by Cuban Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes at a ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Las Villas Guerrilla Front led by Ernesto Che Guevara. The speech was almost entirely dedicated to a review of historical events, including lengthy references to 19th century history.

After noting the commemoration of the 25th anniverary of the invasion of El Escambray by Column 8 and the creation of the northern front by Column 2, Valdes states: "If yesterday the army of the oppressor with its troops, tanks, and its airplanes could not enter this rebel stronghold, neither will any enemy, no matter how strong it may be, no matter how many arms it may have, be able to today to seize one inch of this sacred ground of our homeland."

Valdes then states that the idea of a revolutionary invasion of western Cuba from the eastern provinces was conceived by Gomez and Maceo in the late 19th century, and summarizes the Cuban revolutionary process through the years "to the 1st of January, to the defense of the revolution in the Escambray Mountains and at Playa Giron, to the struggle throughout all these years against the CIA and the Yankee aggressions, to our nation's contribution to the liberation of these peoples, to the glorious missions in Angola and Ethiopia..."

In his closing remarks, he reiterates Fidel's remarks that "we are ready to fight against any nation; we are even prepared to resist in the conditions of a nation that has been invaded and occupied." He enlarges upon this statement with the declaration: "We are now an entire people that, should it be necessary, would be willing again to go through the hardships of an invasion; willing to suffer hunger, thirst, exhaustion, pain, and enemy siege in order to conquer history."

Except for a few standard cliches of the "threats of imperialism" and the "climate of threats," no other current remarks are made. The speech is basically a review of history used to exhort the Cuban people to continue to "make sacrifices for the homeland and the revolution." The speech ended with "Long live the 25th anniversary of the Las Villas Front; long live the immortal example of its chief Ernesto Che Guevara; long live our other fallen comrades who died for liberty; long live Fidel. Fatherland or death."

CASTRO ELECTED DELEGATE TO 15TH CTC CONGRESS

FL212030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1512 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army General Raul Castro have been elected delegates to the 15th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] along with 21 comrade members of the FAR Civilian Workers Union from Havana Province and Havana City Province. Bernardo Llano, second secretary of the union, stated at the assembly that the election had been made from 1,215 proposed pre-candidates.

RODRIGUEZ ASSUMES CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE POST

FL211415 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has assumed the presidency of the CEMA Executive Committee and will hold it until the 38th meeting of the organization is held.

The Cuban leader stated: I would like to note the importance we attribute to this honor because of the enormous significance it has for the Cuban people and Latin America. He added that this is the first time it has been bestowed on a non-European country, on a country that is building socialism after defeating U.S. imperialism's oppression under the difficult conditions of an economy set back by many years of economic and political domination. The 36th CEMA meeting concluded yesterday with the adoption of important agreements and the approval of a declaration urging the United States and other NATO members to desist in their decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe.

GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph made the closing remarks, voicing satisfaction for the atmosphere of friendship and understanding with which all the agenda's topics were discussed and for the positive results which were attained.

Signs Accords in GDR

FL251348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1245 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Cuba and the GDR have signed a memorandum in Berlin which ratifies agreements on the continuation of cooperation in various economic spheres and approves steps for the increase of trade.

Upon signing the document, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and ministers, pointed out that one of the important aspects of bilateral relations has started to manifest itself in the production plans which satisfy the needs of the two countries.

He noted the studies which the planning organizations of the GDR and Cuba have underway to develop joint activities through the year 2000. Carlos Rafael praised the attitude of the young Cubans who are training and working in the GDR. They, he said, are demonstrating with their attainment of titles and awards the high level of future generations.

Praises Socialist Economic System

FL191505 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] In a speech at the CEMA meeting in Berlin, Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez noted the gains the Cuban economy has made in recent years.

In his speech, the Cuban leader asserted that our economy's example demonstrates socialism's superiority over others in Latin America. He added that Cuba, as a developing country, could not avoid the contingences imposed on it by the crisis of the world capitalist economy. However, he stressed, despite it, the gross socialist product grew by 2.6 percent in 1982. Elsewhere in his speech, he stated that during that same year, the gross domestic product of the rest of Latin America dropped by almost 1 percent.

The meeting being held in Berlin is the 37th CEMA conference. It is being attended by representatives of the 10 member countries and observers from other countries.

SOCIALIST YOUTH MEDIA LEADERS BEGIN MEETING

FL181317 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Rene Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples, during the course of a meeting with leaders of the youth media of the socialist countries, called for an ever-increasing stengthening of the links of friendship and solidarity.

Comrade Rene Rodriguez also denounced the policy of threats that is being used by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He asserted that the causes for the rebellion in Central America reside in the conditions of exploitation and misery to which the region's country's are submitted.

The following persons participated in this first meeting of the leaders of the youth media of the Socialist countries: Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the Central Committee and director of the newspaper GRANMA; Jacinto Granda, member of the National Bureau of the Union of Communist Youth and director of JUVENTUD REBELDE; [name indistinct] of the Central Committee, and other officials.

URNG PARTICIPATES IN SOLIDARITY EVENT IN HAVANA

PA221536 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The Guatemalan people maintain their combativeness and confidence in victory, inspired by the examples of Camilo Cienfuegos, Ernesto Che Guevara, Carlos Fonseca, and (Luis Augusto Borges Lima), said Andrea Ramirez on behalf of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, at a solidarity meeting here in Havana.

Andrea Ramirez accused the current dictator, Mejia Victores, of genocide, and said he is guilty of planning and executing massacres and crimes against the Guatemalan people. Ramirez added tht Mejia will continue with his counterinsurgency policy. He will also continue maneuvers intended to present a false democratic image.

(Lao don Yuan), a member of the Secretariat of the African, Asian, and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [Secretariado de la Organizacion de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia, y America Latina], read a declaration supporting the Guatemalan people's just cause.

VISITING COLOMBIANS TO SEEK RENEWED RELATIONS

PA201732 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The delegation of Colombian councilmen that concluded a visit to Cuba today stressed the remarkable Cuban achievements, especially in the field of the people's political education. During a press conference held in Havana shortly before leaving for Colombia, the visitors said that conditions for resuming relations between Colombia and Cuba have already been fulfilled. They stated that they will ask Colombian President Belisario Betancur to take specific measures to this effect.

During their visit to Cuba, the Colombian councilmen held talks with leaders of the Communist Party of Cuba of the People's Government Provincial Assembly in Havana. They also visited various places of economic, social, and cultural interest.

BROADCASTING COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH GUYANA

FL211457 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown -- A cooperation agreement has been signed in the Guyanese between the Cuban Radio and Television Institute and the Guyana Broadcasting Service. It was signed by Cuban Ambassador to Guyana Lazaro Cabezas and by the director of the Guyanese enterprise, (Terence Holden).

LEZCANO MEETS WITH UK LABOR PARTY LEADER

FL220300 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Jorge Lezcano, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], has received Anthony Benn, member of the Executive Committee of the Labor Party of Great Britain, in Havana.

The visitor and his wife, Carlene Benn, were very interested in the functions and nature of the ANPP organs. Lezcano explained the structure and principles governing the institutions of the national, provincial, and municipal governments and the opportunities which our people have to participate in decision-making. Benn said it would be beneficial for Cuba if its democratic system were better known throughout the world. The British labor leader is in our country at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

NEW FORMS OF COOPERATION TO BE SOUGHT WITH PARIS

FL221602 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The seventh meeting of the Cuban-French Joint Economic and Industrial Commission has stressed a mutual interest in continuing to develop new forms of bilateral cooperation in those sectors. Such similarity in views is part of the agreement signed in Paris, France, by French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Chesson and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuba's minister president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

At the conclusion of the signing ceremony held at the French Foreign Trade Ministry, the heads of the two delegations voiced satisfaction over the results achieved during the meeting. With respect to French exports of capital goods and industrial projects, the two sides recognized that the credit policy observed since the previous meeting has had a positive effect on the development of trade between the two countries.

HART DEPARTS FOR PARIS TO ATTEND UNESCO MEETING

FL221301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and Minister of Culture, has departed for Paris to head the Cuban delegation to the 22d UNESCO General Conference, which will be held in the French capital. Hart will also participate in a ceremony honoring Jose Marti, our national hero, which will be held in Rome on 28 and 29 October, sponsored by the Italo-American Institute.

BENINESE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT MAKES VISIT

Lezcano Receives Visitor

FL182356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government and member of the party Central Committee, has received Romain Vilon Guezo, president of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin and [member] of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party Political Bureau. During the official meeting held shortly after Vilon Guezo's arrival in Cuba, the Beninese official expressed his delegation's interest in learning about the rich experience gained by Cuba during its 25 years of revolution.

Castro Meets Assembly President

FL251740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, yesterday met with Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the Political Bureau of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly of that country. During their fraternal conversation, Vilon delivered a message to Fidel from Mathieu Krekou, president of Benin. Vilon Guezo praised the role played by Fidel as president of the Nonaligned Movement, Cuba's firm internationalist position, and its solidary support for the countries of Africa. He also lauded our country's advances, which he was able to appreciate during his visit to Cuba. He made special mention of the Isle of Youth school, where children and young people from Namibia study.

Official Concludes Visit

FL250421 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party Political Bureau and president of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly of that sister country, has concluded his official visit to Cuba. Before departing, he gave a press conference at the Jose Marti International Airport.

[Begin Vilon Guezo recording with simultaneous translation into Spanish] It was a very successful visit, and I have the firm conviction that the future relations between our two countries, between our two parties, and between our two revolutionary states will rest on a solid and indestructible base.

These relations not only pertain to the historical and cultural ties that unite Cuba and Benin but also to the essence of our Marxist and Leninist political and ideological options and also to our common desire to actively and jointly work, with fidelity, for the principles of proletarian internationalism. [applause] [end recording]

Vilon Guezo then went to the plane that would take him back to his country and where he was seen off by Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, and by other officials of that government ogranization.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

FL181222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Div Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Council of the Revolution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, has arrived in our country on a private and friendly visit. Upon arrival at the capital's airport, the African leader was welcomed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and president of the Council of State and Government. The two leaders embraced as a symbol of the fraternal friendship joining our two peoples.

The president of Guinea-Bissau is accompanied by his wife, Justice Minister Filinto de Barros, and Information and Culture Minister (Alexandre Nunes Correia). Others at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests were Commanders of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia, Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos, Politburo alternate members Jesus Montane and Vilma Espin, and other high officials of the government.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES SAO TOMEAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL141754 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Maria do Nascimiento de Graca Amorim, member of the Political Bureau of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of foreign affairs of that brother country. During their fraternal meeting, the two leaders discussed matters on international issues, the situations in Africa and Latin America, and the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Troop Withdrawal Linkage Rejected

AB191415 Luanda ANGOP in French 1115 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, 19 Oct (ANGOP) -- The Republics of Cuba and Sao Tome have categorically rejected any attempt to link Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the communique published at the end of the official visit of Sao Tome and Principe's Foreign Affairs Minister Maria Amorim to Cuba stated.

The same communique said that Cuba's presence in Angola is a sovereign act of the governments of these two countries, while stressing Cuba and Sao Tome's stand against any attempt at thwarting the practical implementation of the established principles of the United Nations concerning the independence of the people of Namibia.

Minister Ends Talks, Departs

FL161945 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Maria do Nascimiento de Graca Amorim, member of the Political Bureau of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of foreign affairs of that fraternal African nation concluded her visit to our country late this morning. She conducted various activities over the past few days at the invitation of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of our party's Central Committee.

The delegation led by Maria Amorim was seen off at the Jose Marti air terminal by Foreign Minister Malmierca and Oscar Oramas, vice minister of foreign relations. The talks between Maria Amorim and representatives of our state and party were described as successful. The Sao Tomean foreign minister visited centers of historic and economic interest as part of her visit to Cuba.

CONGO'S MOUNDELE-NGOLLO ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL191802 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Major Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and minister of public works and construction of the People's Republic of the Congo, has arrived in our country on an official visit. The Congolese minister and his delegation are visiting Cuba to continue the talks being held to begin cooperation in the construction sphere. The distinguished guest is accompanied by (Celestine Sau-Cindi), chief of the Roads Central Directorate of the Congolese Ministry of Construction, and (Alfonso O-Collo), an official in the ministry.

RISQUET MEETS WITH CONGOLESE PRESIDENT

FL260134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, has been received in Brazzaville by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. During their talks, the two leaders exchanged views on relations between Congo and Cuba and international problems, especially those of Africa and Latin America.

The Congolese president hosted a dinner in honor of Risquet that was attended by Francois-Xavier Katali, minister of the interior and member of the Politburo, and (Camile Bongo), member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the presidency of the Congolese Labor Party. Cuban Ambassador to the Congo Dario Urra accompanied the Cuban delegation.

At the conclusion of the visit to the Congo, the Cuban leader was seen off at the airport by Francois-Xavier Katali.

CUBAN, MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS OPEN TALKS

FL250244 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign ministers of Mali and Cuba, Alioune Blondin Baye and Isidoro Malmierca, respectively, today opened official talks on bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest at the main offices of the Cuban Foreign Ministry in this capital in a fraternal atmosphere befitting the friendship uniting our two peoples. Earlier in the day, the two foreign ministers chaired the opening session of the second Cuban-Malian committee meeting, in which officials of various economic and social enterprises of the African nation and officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry and the State Committee for Economic Cooperation participated.

VEIGA VOICES SUPPORT FOR ARAB CAUSE, SCORES U.S.

FL222203 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, today exhorted the world trade union movement to pay special attention to the situation in Central America.

Veiga made a speech at the 30th meeting of the WFTU Bureau being held in Damascus, Syria. The Cuban labor leader voiced support for the struggle being waged by the Palestinian people, Syria, and other Arab progressive forces against U.S. hegemonic plans in the Middle East. Veiga also referred to the U.S. warmongering policy, its refusal to negotiate, and its encouragement of the arms race.

CHILE BANS 27 OCT DEMONSTRATION

FL211351 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile -- Chile's military regime has once again shown its fear of popular reaction by prohibiting the demonstration that has been called for 27 October. The country's opposition as a whole has adhered to this demonstration.

With the argument that on previous occasions the organizers could not control the demonstrators, the Santiago authorities have refused to grant the appropriate authorization for the demonstration, which was to have been held in the downtown Bulnes Plaza of Santiago.

The demonstration was called for by the National Workers Command, which includes the five main Chilean unions. Moreover, it has been learned that eight persons have been arrested and they have been accused of sabotaging the Valparaiso electricity system during the 6th Day of National Protest.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON GRENADA SITUATION

Disappointed With UK Attitude

LD261540 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1451 GMT 26 Oct 83

[By Roger Williams, PA staff reporter]

[Text] Many Eastern Caribbean governments were "very disappointed" at Britain's condemnation of the U.S. operation in Grenada, Barbados Prime Minister Mr John Adams said today. This was particularly so after the total diplomatic support given by Caribbean governments to Britain's Falklands action, he said in a BBC Radio 4 World at One interview.

The organisation of Eastern Caribbean States had invited Britain to join in the bid "to re-establish law and order in Grenada", he said. "We are very disappointed at the attitude taken by Britain in this matter. There is a great deal of disappointment that there should have been this hasty condemnation of what is going on. This is an over-overwhelmingly popular action Caribbean governments, and the U.S. is being welcomed as a helper and not as an imperialist country seeking a proconsular role."

Britain has been kept fully informed of the intended operation since last Friday, he said. "There is no hostility to Britain. We believe there is perhaps lack of information at the top in this matter. We still have hopes of Britain assisting during the transition period."

Mr Adams said the "transition period", before a return to normality, in Grenada should not last more than six months, with the U.S. forces leaving after the first few weeks or possibly months.

Describes Development of Events

FL270609 Bridgetown CANA in English 0555 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 26 (CANA) -- Grenada's Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon will address his country tomorrow after a "successful" two-day American-led military intervention in the troubled island to remove its week-old army government and restore democratic rule, Barbados Prime Minister John Adams announced here tonight. Adams, who was one of the principle figures behind the call for U.S. help to unseat the Grenada military, which seized power in an October 19 coup made the announcement in a late night radio and television address to outline the Barbados role in the military operation.

Sir Paul, who was rescued from his official residence last night by the invading forces, is expected to deal with plans for returning the 133 square mile island to democratic rule after two coups in the last five years.

Adams said after the success of the military operation, an interim administration will soon be appointed and it is intended that elections be held within six months. "Grenada will have democracy after five years," Adams told Barbadians.

Adams said public opinion in the Eastern Caribbean supported the military action in Grenada and he thought history will agree with that verdict.

"There has seldom been in these islands such virtually unanimous support in the media and at political and popular level for such an action so potentially divisive. West Indians have shown that we have a view of our future that is democratic, peace loving, devoted to constitutional and not arbitrary government... we can go right to the heart of things -- what is best for our people," Adams said.

His addresss was largely taken up in giving a chronology of the events that led up to the invasion and the part played in negotiations for participation by forces from the United States, Barbados, Jamaica, and five nations of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Antigua, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, Domincia and St Kitts-Nevis.

Adams said that before the invasion plan was drawn up, the Americans had offered to rescue Grenada Prime Miniser Maurice Bishop, who had been placed under house arrest October 20 by hardline Marxist colleagues in his ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

It was the death of Bishop, three ministers, and 13 others that led to a military coup. Caribbean and other governments and military officials had actually begun mapping out the rescue operation when Bishop was freed by thousands of his supporters who had marched to his official residence. But within hours he had been shot dead by soldiers, described by Adams as "a gang of murderers."

The Barbados leader inisited the military intervention was a joint initiative by Caribbean and U.S. forces "to restore law and order and constitutional government and a measure of peace and security in the Caribbean."

Adams said the Grenada Governor-General, as the Queen's representative, had been consulted befdore Tuesday's American landing and the U.S. ambassador here, Milan Bish, had communicated Washington's willingness to assist last Monday night. Britain too had been invited to participate but did not.

"The intervention proceeded (on Tuesday morning) and was successful," Adams said.

He announced that Barbados will assist in preparing a new electoral register to be used in elections, citing the island's experience in providing computerised registration programme for Dominica, St Lucia and St Vincent.

Up to 1830 hours (Eastern Caribbean time), the American troops were still attempting to smash two remaining pockets of resistance at the Richmond Hill Prison and the Fort Frederick Army outpost in St Georges, a Barbados Government spokesman said.

He reported that some fighting was also going on around Government House, evacuated earlier by Scoon, but reports indicated that all the staff was safe.

There were no known casualties up to early tonight among the 300-strong Caribbean peace keeping force collaborating with United States troops to restore "peace and democracy" in strife-torn Grenada.

The force, comprising soldiers and policemen from Barbados, Jamaica, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, and Dominica were concentrated at the new Point Salines Airport, just outside the capital.

ISLANDS SENDING POLICE CONTINGENTS TO GRENADA

FL261600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1509 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 26, CANA -- A police force contingent from three West Indian islands will leave here today to join the Caribbean security force in Grenada, where American troops are engaged in a battle to gain full control of the island following a bloody coup a week ago, the prime minister's office said today.

The statement said 60 members of the Royal Barbados Police Force had been chosen from "a large number" of volunteers, and would accompany policemen from St Kitts-Nevis. It gave no figures for the two islands, but the St Kitts Government yesterday said 14 members of a volunteer defence force will join the regional security force. St Vincent has confirmed its participation without giving details.

The three countries with Antigua, Dominica, St Lucia, and Jamaica are contributing 300 soldiers and policemen to back up the U.S. move to remove the military regime in Grenada and restore democratic rule. A statement from the St Lucia-based Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) said yesterday that the Caribbean force will play a peacekeeping role to restore law and order. They will be withdrawn when the island returns to normal it added.

BIGWU EXPRESSES OPPOSITION TO INVASION

FL262010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1945 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 26, CANA -- A Barbados trade union, headed by Bobby Clarke, former legal adviser to the Maurice Bishop administration in Grenada, has expressed strong opposition to the joint American-East Caribbean invasion on Tuesday aimed at toppling the military regime which killed Bishop and 16 others in a bloody coup a week ago.

Clarke, now president general of the Barbados Industrial and General Workers Union (BIGWU), sent the protest letter to the American ambassador here, Milan Bish, demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and objecting to what he termed recent American attempts "to install a government of your choice."

"The legitimate government of Grenada still exists in the members of Kendrick Radix, minister of legal affairs; George Louison, minister of agriculture; Lyden Ramdhanny, minister of tourism; Coldwell Taylor, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Dr Bernard Gittens, secretary to the Ministry of Health," the letter said. It added: "It is our understanding that you have blocked off all communications to and from Grenada and also closed down the radio station. It is imperative that the radio station be re-opened and that communication links be put back to normal."

The letter urged the ambassador to pass the message on to the U.S. President as well as the Caribbean's condemnation of his action.

NEW FRG, INDIAN AMBASSADORS ANNOUNCED BY GIS

FL221854 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 22, CANA -- India and West Germany have announced new ambassadors to Barbados, a Government Information Service [GIS] statement said. The statement said envoys P.P. Dsouza of India and Dr Johannes Reitberger of West Germany will be based in Port of Spain. Both men are career diplomats, it added.

DOMINICA

CHARLES REPORTS SCOON IN CHARGE IN GRENADA

FL270353 Santo Domingo Radio Earth in English 0200 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Dominica's Prime Minister Maria Eugenia Charles said today at the international forum that, in fact, Grenada had officially requested assistance through the island's governor, Paul Scoon, who is now in control of the nation's administration, and is forming a new government and will hold elections within 6 months, according to his promise.

GRENADA

REPORTAGE ON INVASION, INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Seaga on Cubans

FL261215 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States says it will set up an interim government in Grenada which will operate under the island's 1973 Constitution. That Constitution was suspended by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop when he seized power in 1979. Besides Grenada's own military force of 3,000 troops, the invaders faced other forces of opposition, among them about 500 Cubans and as many as 60 Soviet advisers. The Pentagon says more than 200 armed Cubans were taken prisoners and that the Soviets were treated with diplomatic courtesy.

According to Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga, at least 12 Cubans and 3 unidentified civilians were killed in combat. Mr Seaga told his Parliament that Cubans who were supposed to be technicians were actually soldiers and returned heavy fire against the invasion forces. Mr Seaga also said that vast quantities of Soviet weapons were captured at Grenada's new airport. Cuban construction workers were in Grenada building a new airport at Point Salines.

Provisional Government 'May Be Formed'

NC261455 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] London, Oct 26 (AFP) -- The Governor-General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, may, as the island's chief of state, form a provisional government and organize elections, Buckingham Palace announced here today. Sir Paul, 48, represents Queen Elizabeth on his native island, and "such tasks would come within his terms of reference," a palace spokesman said.

The Foreign Office was less affirmative, however. A spokesman said he did not know Sir Paul's exact legal status with regard to forming a government. Since the Constitution was suspended in 1979 after a coup d'etat, Sir Paul had "just carried out functions determined by the local government," the spokesman said. The governor-general was "alive and well in Government House," he added. Britain had no direct communication with Grenada, the spokesman said. Information on Sir Paul came from the governments involved in the military action on the island.

Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, who chairs the Eastern Caribbean Conference, has said Sir Paul would form a government possibly including "Grenadians living outside the country, especially those working for international organizations who are non-political and devoted to Grenada."

Envoy Claims Fighting Continues

PA241454 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Washington, Oct 26 (AFP) -- "Heavy fighting" is continuing in Grenada, where about 5,000 members of the "People's Militia" are defending the island against the "invasion of foreign forces," a Grenada Embassy official said here today.

Interviewed by telephone, the official said the Grenadian soldiers and militia were performing "their patriotic duty." He had made prolonged contact with Grenada today and yesterday, he added, and there would be "no surrendering" by the Grenadian forces. The Grenadian Embassy official added that reports on Grenada given by the U.S. Defence Department were a "total misrepresentation." Grenadian representatives at the United Nations, he said, plan to introduce a resolution condemning the invasion.

Grenadian Ambassador to Washington Dessima Williams, who is also Grenadian representative in the Organisation of American States (OAS), has gone "into hiding," the official said. But Mrs Williams would be making a public statement as soon as the Grenadian situation became clear, the official added. He said civilians had been killed in yesterday's fighting in Grenada, but did not say how many.

Dominican Radio on Fighting

FL270341 Santo Domingo Radio Earth in English 0200 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpt] St Georges, Grenada -- Sporadic gunfire in totally militarized St Georges are the latest reports from the capital city of Grenada, which yesterday was invaded by joint forces of six Caribbean nations, namely: Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, St Lucia, and St Vincent, which altogether summed up to some 600 soldiers and armed policemen, as well as some 1,900 U.S. Marines supported by 11 warships.

Members of the Grenada Army, headed by General Hudson Austin -- who was reported hidden somewhere around Fort Frederick -- supported by Cuban armed men and soldiers maintained house-to-house and urban guerrilla methods against the invading forces. Although the latest reports from the main Grenada island accounted for the capture of Cuban Grenada Station Commander Colonel Pedro Tortolo Comas and over 500 men had accompanied him.

The invading forces, (?or) authorities, stated today that the British-appointed governor, who has been in the post since Grenada's early independence, had been freed from the house arrest which he suffered from the first days of the recent military coup and was said to have been charged with the responsibility of the island's administration.

Twelve Cubans have so far been reported killed and a total of over 800 Cubans and some Russians taken prisoners, all put under close surveillance. While the United States forces has officially reported 6 killed, an unofficial report reports 23 killed, although reports from the island accounted for 25 U.S. casualties and over an equal number of wounded.

Bonaire Radio Says Fighting Continues

FL270513 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 0455 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Good evening ladies and gentlemen, it is now 1255 here on Bonaire, and once again the world news tonight centers here in the Caribbean -- the continuing story and the world reaction to the military invasion and operation on Grenada.

Mrs Charles said that the Eastern Caribbean states had worried for some time about the buildup of arms on Grenada and feared that they would fall into the hands of radicals who engineered the coup and that then the security of the region would be endangered.

And according to OECS [Organization of Eastern Caribbean States] sources, there are reports that Governor General Paul Scoon will be asked to set up an interim government, pending elections in Grenada.

There are also plans to establish a regional security force.

At this hour, fighting still continues in Grenada.

JAMAICA

CHARLES LETTER SEEKING PARTICIPATION IN FORCE

FL261650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1602 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 26, CANA -- The following is the text of a letter and accompanying document sent by the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) chairman, Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles to Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga, inviting this country's participation in the Caribbean peace-keeping force that is part of yesterday's U.S.-led intervention in strife-torn Grenada.

Prime Minister Seage tabled the documents in Parliament as part of his statement on the Grenada affair.

The letter:

Dear Prime Minister,

"The chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States presents her compliments to the Rt Honorable Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica, and has the honour to transmit herewith a request for assistance under Article 8 of the Treaty establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.

"The chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States avails herself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of her highest consideration.

"Sincerely,

(SGD) Eugenia Charles, Chairman, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States" 23d October, 1983

"I set out here the contents of the annexure to the letter of invitation:

"1. The authority of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) met at Bridgetown, Barbados, on Friday, 21st October 1983 to consider and evaluate the situation in Grenada arising out of the overthrow of the government led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the subsequent killing of the prime minister together with some of his colleagues and a number of other citizens.

"2. The authority is aware that the overthrow of the Bishop administration took place with the knowledge and connivance of forces unfriendly to the OECS, leading to the establishment of the present military regiome.

"3. The meeting took note of the current anarchical conditions, the serious violations of human rights and bloodshed that have occurred, and the consequent unprecedented threat to the peace and security of the region created by the vacuum of authority in Grenada.

"4. The authority was deeply concerned that military forces and supplies are likely to be shortly introduced to consolidate the position of the regime and that the country can be used as a staging post for acts of aggression against its members.

"5. The authority further noted that the capability of the Grenada Armed Forces is already at a level of sophistication and size far beyond the internal needs of that country. Furthermore, the member states of the OECS have no means of defence against such forces.

"6. The member governments of the organisation hold the strong view that such a situation would further undermine political, social, and economic stability, and would have extremely dangerous consequences for the preservation of peace and security in the OECS region as a whole.

"7. The authority noted that the present regime in Grenada has demonstrated by its brutality and ruthlessness that it will stop at nothing to achieve its ends and to secure its power.

"8. Under the authority of Article 8 of the treaty establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the authority proposes, therefore, to take action for collective defence and the preservation of peace and security against external aggression by requesting assistance from friendly countries to provide transport, logistics support, and additional military personnel to assist the efforts of the OECS to stabilize this most grave situation within the Eastern Caribbean.

"9. The authority of the OECS wishes to establish a peace-keeping force with the assistance of friendly neighbouring states to restore on Grenada conditions of tranquility and order so as to prevent further loss of life and abuses of human rights pending the restoration of constitutional government."

PERCIVAL PATTERSON ELECTED PNP CHAIRMAN

FL101747 Bridgetown CANA in English 1712 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 10 (CANA) -- Former Jamaican Foreign Minister Percival Patterson has taken over as chairman of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) in a meteoric rise back into the PNP's leadership hierarchy since returning to active politics less than two months ago. Patterson was elected chairman yesterday when the PNP's National Executive Council (NEC) met in the north coast town of Ocho Rios for the first time since the party's annual conference last month.

The NEC is the highest decision-making body outside the conference, and it selects the chairman and party secretary. Former Chairman Dudley Thompson did not seek re-election, and Patterson's victory over the PNP youth wing leader, Paul Burke, seemed to many political observers here to confirm a move to the right by the Democratic Socialist Party. Patterson, considered to be the leader of the PNP rightwing, had withdrawn from active politics following his defeat in the 1980 general elections in the Western Jamaican constituency he had represented for 10 years. At the 1981 party conference he did not seek re-election as one of the PNP's four vice presidents to PNP Leader Michael Manley. But in August he returned to his old constituency and told the local PNP that he was ready to run again.

Political observers had noted that Patterson had re-emerged following the resignation early this year of the PNP leftwing leader, D.K. Duncan, from his influential post as general secretary and the general quieting of the left.

However, Patterson had failed at that time in an initial bid to be elected at a delegates conference as one of the representatives of the NEC. But his constituency then sent him to the NEC, negating the early set-back.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

NEW GOVERNMENT REQUESTS OAS MEMBERSHIP

FL210334 Bridgetown CANA in English 2331 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, Oct 20, CANA-REUTER -- The new Caribbean island-nation of St Christopher and Nevis today formally asked for membership "as soon as possible" in the Organisation of American States (OAS). In a note to the OAS, the government said it was willing to sign the hemispheric organisation's charter and accept all its obligations, especially those concerning collective security. If accepted, it would become the ninth Caribbean nation with membership in the OAS.

St Christopher and Nevis, the former British colony of St Kitts and Nevis, became independent on September 19. Sources at the OAS said only the organisation's General Assembly, meeting here in mid-November, can decide to accept a new nation by a two-thirds majority.

COUNTRY TO RECEIVE $3 MILLION IN AID FROM ROC

FL210340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2312 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Oct 20, CANA -- St Kitts-Nevis is to receive three million U.S. dollars in assistance for development projects from Taiwan, Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds said here on his return from a visit to Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Simmonds said that 500,000 dollars will be a grant, of this 75,000 dollars will go to agriculture in Nevis, 350,000 for a livestock dairy project in St Kitts with the remainder used to purchase agricultural machinery and irrigation equipment for the state. Taiwan had also agreed on an immediate loan of one million dollars, Simmonds said, "to assist in solving the long outstanding issue of agricultural lands in St Kitts."

The loan is repayable over 10 years at five per cent interest, after two years. There was also approval of a revolving line of credit of 1.5 million dollars on the same terms as the loan. Simmonds said while in Hong Kong, he met with businessmen interested in (?St Kitts-Nevis).

Relations Established With ROC

FL211853 Barbados BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 15 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Friday (CANA) -- Taiwan and the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis have decided to establish diplomatic relations, the Government's Press and Public Relations Office here reported today. The office said the announcement of diplomatic relations -- the first since the twin-island state gained independence from Britain last month -- was made during Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds' visit to Taipei. It was unclear whether the representation would be at a non-residential level. The office said technical assistance and investment were high on Dr Simmonds' agenda.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS DISAPPROVES GRENADA INVASION BY U.S.

FL262341 Bridgetown CANA in English 2253 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 26, CANA -- Prime Minister George Chambers today voiced Trinidad and Tobago's clear disapproval of yesterday's U.S.-led invasion of the strife-torn neighbouring island of Grenada and called for the early withdrawal of combat forces.

In a statement to Parliament, Chambers also supported the setting up of a Caribbean peace-keeping force, in which Trinidad was willing to participate, the establishment of a broad-based civilian government to plan elections and the sending of a fact-finding regional mission to Grenada. He also reiterated this support of the principle of non-interference in the affairs of states.

The U.S. invasion yesterday was supported by 300 troops and policemen from seven nations of the Caribbean Community (Caricom). Chambers, current chairman of Caricom, said he first heard officially of the U.S. landing hours after it had taken place and to date had not been told that some Caricom states intended to seek U.S. military help.

Nations of the Caricom sub-group, the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) including St Lucia, Dominica, St Kitts, St Vincent, Antigua, along with Barbados and Jamaica, supplied the Caribbean contingent for the invasion force.

Chambers presided over a Caricom heads of government meeting in Port-of-Spain last week-end called to discuss the crisis in Grenada where the Army took power a week ago in a coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed.

Chambers said he regretted that solutions proposed at the meeting involving the non-use of force were not taken up, that "military intervention of this nature had been imported into the Commonwealth Caribbean," and a purely Caricom solution was not pursued.

He said Guyana, Trinidad, the Bahamas, and Belize did not support military intervention as a first resort. The summit went on to announce mainly economic and diplomatic sanctions, including a cessation of official contact with the new Grenada regime, the suspension of Grenada from Caricom, and the island's exclusion from the trade and economic benefits of the Common Market.

Trinidad, he said, felt it had to consult Parliament before engaging its troops in hostilities involving another country, particularly one like Grenada which has hundreds of nationals living in Trinidad and Tobago.

"Whatever the circumstances and however justifiable it may appear in the eyes of others, the commitment of our Armed Forces in the situation that I have described, and which in the view of many is tantamount to war, cannot be made on the basis of emotion or editorial hyperbole. Such a commitment requires, in my view, reference to Parliament...," Chambers told the House of Representatives.

He noted that Caricom leaders at their summit meeting in Ocho Rios, Jamaica last year had spoken out against the use of force in the resolution of disputes, and reiterated their position at July's Port-of-Spain summit.

"Trinidad and Tobago, as party to these decisions, should not now depart from these agreed principles, particularly without resort in the first instance to efforts at a peaceful resolution of the problem," Chambers said.

Mr chambers said in the light of the present situation in Grenada, his government is seeking:

The earliest possible withdrawal of combat forces from Grenada

The earliest establishment there of a Caricom peace-keeping force

The establishment of a broad-based civilian government, the primary function of which will be the earliest putting into place of arrangements for the holding of free and fair elections, and

The establishment of a fact-finding mission, comprising prominent nationals of Caricom states.

BURNHAM TERMS INVASION OF GRENADA UNJUSTIFIED

FL261105 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] President Forbes Burnham last night said the United States has, without any justification, invaded Grenada and called for the immediate withdrawal of those U.S. forces from that country.

In a broadcast to the nation, he said a spokesman for the White House has (?accepted) the fact that there was no threat to the security of United States citizens in Grenada. [Words indistinct] has, without any justification whatsoever from the international [word indistinct], invaded one of the [word indistinct] states' dominions.

However unfortunate may be the events in Grenada over the last (?4) days, it cannot justify military intervention. President Burnham (?commented) on the significance of the interference. [Recording of Burnham indistinct]

Comrade Burnham [words indistinct] colonialism and imperialism in the Caribbean [word indistinct] external opposition to this latest act of aggression from countries like Canada. [passage indistinct]

Leftist Groups Protest Invasion

FL262353 Bridgtown CANA in English 2245 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 26, CANA -- Protests against Tuesday's joint American-Commonwealth Caribbean Forces' invasion of Grenada, where the military took over in a bloody coup last Wednesday, continued here today with youth wings of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) and the Marxist-opposition People's Progressive party (PPP) picketing the United States Embassy.

Members of the PNC's Young Socialist Movement and the Progressive Youth Organisation of the PPP braved heavy rain for more than four hours, carrying banners which urged "U.S. get out of Grenada," "Invasion a violation of Grenada's territorial integrity," and "Invasion not justified."

The youth groups' demonstration followed a call by President Forbes Burnham, who had opposed intervention in Grenada's conflict which has resulted in the deaths of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 others, for unanimity between the government and the opposition on what he termed "this vital issue."

Last evening, the small leftist opposition group, the Working People's Alliance (WPA), staged a vigil outside the U.S. Embassy. A protest rally is planned for tomorrow by the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace, a government-backed body.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER GRENADA

PA261403 Paris AFP in Spanish 1322 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Oct (AFP) -- In an official statement in which it reaffirms its "unswerving respect" for the principles of nonintervention, self-determination, and sovereignty, the Dominican Foreign Ministry has expressed its "deep concern" over the invasion of Grenada by the United States and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

The communique noted that the government has heard initial reports on the invasion, and the Foreign Ministry "is obtaining through diplomatic channels the most reliable version of the incidents in order to establish, with full knowledge of the situation, the government position, abiding by the rules and principles of the Inter-American system and international law."

The Foreign Ministry reiterated "the peaceful nature of our people and government, as well as the Dominican Republic's traditional and unswerving respect for the sacred principles of nonintervention, sovereignty, and self-determination, and its constant willingness to provide its good offices to find a peaceful solution to conflicts."

BRIEFS

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday named Pedro A. Franco Badia as secretary of state for labor. He replaces Rafael de Moya Valdes. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 16 Oct 83 p 1, 2 FL]

RADIO NETWORK -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday put into operation a broadcasting network that will go under the name of Circuito Popular [Popular Circuit]. The network links up the following stations: Radio Popular and Galaxia (on FM) located in Santo Domingo, which are the main stations; Radio Popular and Guarocuya (FM), located in Barahona; and Radio Popular, located in Santiago. According to the owners, the network will broadcast at the national and, possibly, international levels. It is owned by Radio Popular C. por A. and is headquartered at the Corporan Building, 33 Charles Summers Avenue, Los Prados, Santo Domingo. Carlos Rafael Corporan de los Santos is chairman of the board. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12 Oct 83 p 2 FL]

SURINAME

FURTHER ON BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL261146 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] About 600 miles southeast of Grenada, the military ruler of Suriname has temporarily suspended his country's ties to Cuba and has ordered Cuba's ambassador to leave the country.

Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse said in a nationally televised speech that he ordered the Cuban Embassy to scale down its personnel to the level of charge d'affaires within 14 days and he gave Cuba's ambassador 6 days to leave the country.

Sources close to Col Bouterse say he believed the coup in Grenada last week was backed by the Cubans, and he feared a repetition of events in Suriname, a former Dutch colony of South America's northeastern coast.